

Likud Stuns Labor With Victories in Municipal Elections

By Joel Brinkley
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — The Likud coalition and other politicians of the political right were jubilant Wednesday after a striking series of victories in municipal elections.

Likud candidates for mayor won in almost every one of Israel's major cities, most of which had been controlled by the Labor Party.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir said the rest of the world — including those nations urging Israel to open talks with the Palestine Liberation Organization — should realize that Likud is now Israel's dominant party.

The Labor Party leader, Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, said, "I would be careful about analyzing the results of the elections from a political standpoint."

Still, after Likud candidates for mayor won in at least seven of the major cities that Labor had controlled — including Tiberias, Beer-sheva, Petah Tikva, Ashdod, Ramat Gan and Holon — the Labor Party's leaders said they were "carrying out a thorough review" of the party's situation.

With Labor Party officials still reeling from the national elections last November that relegated them to a secondary role in the new coalition government, members of Labor's internal opposition said the results of Tuesday's vote proved what they had been saying all along: Labor should have rejoined a coalition with Likud.

"We lost our power to be an alternative" by "the joining, or what I call the crawling, of the Labor Party in joining the government," said Arie Eliaz, a member of the Knesset, or parliament. "People don't want to vote for losers."

In Jerusalem, Mayor Teddy Kollek, 77, easily won re-election on the One Jerusalem party ticket. But because only about 3,000 of the roughly 81,000 Arabs eligible to vote did so, Mr. Kollek, as predicted, lost his majority on the city

council and, possibly, his ability to govern effectively.

Many Arab residents of annexed East Jerusalem do not consider themselves true citizens of Israel. And since the Palestinian uprising began 15 months ago they have grown even more strident in that view. Five years ago, 12,000 East Jerusalem Arabs voted, nearly all of them for Mr. Kollek, giving him a slim 17-seat majority on the 31-seat city council. This time, he received only 12 seats.

"These are the facts of life," he said Wednesday. "We have five years to govern, and I plan to take several days to consider the options. I'm in no hurry. I have to live with these decisions for a long time."

If East Jerusalem voters stayed home, Arabs who live in Israel and have full citizenship turned out in near record numbers. More than 80 percent of the roughly 700,000 Israeli Arabs voted, while only about 48 percent of the Jewish citizens voted. Jewish turnout for the national elections last November was about 80 percent.

In Um-al-Fahm, the nation's second largest Arab city, Sheikh Raed Salah Mahajna, an Islamic fundamentalist, was elected mayor. In Nazareth, the largest Arab city, Islamic fundamentalist candidates won 6 of 19 city council seats. That worried many Israelis.

"It is clear that I do not see this favorably, and even with worry," Mr. Shamir said. "There is a process, a cycle of extremism, passing here that we have to know how to relate to."

Still, the election results that got the most attention was the dramatic rise of Likud.

Benjamin Netanyahu, a Likud member of the Knesset and the deputy foreign minister, said: "It's becoming clear to many governments in the world that the Likud isn't a passing phenomenon. It's a ruling government in every respect."

Testing the Process, as Well as Tower

By Michael Oreskes
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Is John G. Tower getting a fair shake? That question has become as much a part of the Senate debate over his nomination to be defense secretary as whether he drinks, or drank, too much or whether the president has a right to name his own cabinet members.

Republicans say that Mr. Tower is being railroaded. They accuse Democrats of looking for grounds to defeat Mr. Tower — switching back and forth between

NEWS ANALYSIS

allegations of drinking and questions about his work for military contractors — and to humiliate the new president.

The Republicans intend to make the confirmation process itself a central issue in what now seems destined to be a long floor debate.

"This is not going to be a quick yes or no vote," said Senator William S. Cohen, a Republican of Maine, a member of the Armed Services Committee, which set the stage for the confrontation between the White House and the Senate by voting on party lines against Mr. Tower's confirmation.

"Let's talk about facts," he said. "Let's talk about fairness."

Democrats insist that the underlying facts, many of which cannot be made public, make it clear that President George Bush, out of political loyalty to an old Texas ally, named the wrong man for the sensitive job of defense secretary.

But at the same time even a few Democrats are expressing concern that, whatever the merits of Mr. Tower's nomination, the confirmation process he has gone through got out of control.

Witnesses testified in public about drinking and womanizing, and contended later that they had never been told they could have delivered the testimony, which was not corroborated, in private.

Raw reports by the Federal Bureau of Investigation became the



Dorothy Heyser, whom Mr. Tower has been dating since 1986, attending his nomination hearing in Washington.

basis for entirely conflicting statements by senators about Mr. Tower's behavior.

At the heart of the matter are those hundreds of pages of FBI documents, the product of one of the largest field inquiries into a nominee in the bureau's history.

The public is not permitted to read these documents. But the White House and the senators can. And their differing versions of the documents have formed the basis for numerous news reports.

The increasingly partisan debate among senators over Mr. Tower's nomination has to a large extent become a debate over a reading of a set of secret documents.

On Tuesday, all 100 senators were allowed — indeed, were be-

might not be accepted in a defense secretary with command over military forces.

Republicans have opened an effort to rebut the Democratic objections, hoping to strip away all the arguments and label a vote against Mr. Tower as partisan, not substantive.

Republicans have argued that the Democrats keep shifting ground.

"The Democrats are obviously loaded for bear," said Senator Alan K. Simpson, Republican of Wyoming.

Democrats argue that they have talked about both the drinking issue and Mr. Tower's consulting work for military contractors since he represented the United States at nuclear arms talks with the Soviet Union.

A review of the debate shows that Democrats have dealt with both issues but with varying emphasis.

As the battle lines hardened, it became more obvious that the president and the Senate Democrats were trying to fight on different fields.

Mr. Bush, struggling to mend a bad situation, made his stand Tuesday on the broadest possible constitutional ground: that Congress should not interfere with the president's right to pick his cabinet.

But Mr. Tower's Democratic opponents, sensing deep political trouble on that ground, have insisted that nothing constitutionally important is going on and that they simply feel Mr. Tower is the wrong man for this most-sensitive of jobs.

Tower supporters counter that this is just a smokescreen for a partisan effort to take the new president down a few notches. While the Democrats, naturally enough, deny this, Mr. Bush and his allies opened an effort to rebut all objections.

"I would hope that senators would not put themselves in place of the president," Vice President Dan Quayle observed, "and say that because of some second-hand information, some rumor, or allegation, that John Tower should be denied this job."

Both sides admit that Mr. Tower, rightly or wrongly, is caught in the shifting rules for behavior of top officials.

"We have a new day here," said Senator Ernest F. Hollings, Democrat of South Carolina.

Senator Sam Nunn, chairman of the Armed Services Committee, has acknowledged that in a sense two standards are being applied, but insisted that what might be tolerated in a senator

WARN: U.S. Tells PLO Not to Attack Israeli Targets

(Continued from page 1)

ity for the actions of its constituent elements."

But a PLO official was quoted Tuesday as saying that the organization could not be expected to control its member groups.

The official, Farouk Kaddoumi, who often serves as the PLO

spokesman on foreign affairs, said it was "not easy" for a revolutionary movement like the PLO to control its people completely.

Mr. Kaddoumi, briefly in Saudi Arabia, said the PLO was "not prepared to condemn" guerrilla operations by Palestinian factions, the Reuters news agency reported.

"Individuals or groups might un-

dertake these kinds of operations, but the PLO does not," he said.

The U.S.-Palestinian dispute stems from an ambiguity that surfaced in December. Mr. Arafat said on Dec. 14 that he renounced "all forms of terrorism, including individual, group and state terrorism."

But within a few days, one of his deputies, Salah Khalaf, said that the PLO did not intend to stop "attacks against Israeli military targets."

"We will carry on our struggle until the Palestinian flag is hoisted over Jerusalem," he added.

On Dec. 15, Richard W. Murphy, then assistant secretary of state for Near East and South Asian affairs, said more Palestinian terrorism "may well occur" because the PLO was "a very disorganized outfit."

TOWER: Nominee Vows No 'Surrender or Retreat'

(Continued from page 1)

was the commandant of the Alamo," Mr. Tower said, "Travis in that last letter from the Alamo said, 'I shall never surrender or retreat.'"

The Mexican Army routed Travis and fellow defenders of the Alamo, a mission building at San Antonio, in 1836.

"Wait a minute! I'm a little sorry I brought up the Alamo analogy," Mr. Tower said as the audience laughed, "because it just occurred to me what happened to the Alamo."

The Senate delayed the debate on Mr. Tower, which had been expected to begin Wednesday afternoon. Senate Republicans said they did not believe it would start until Thursday or Friday.

The Senate Democratic leader,

George Mitchell, said in a speech on the Senate floor that he would vote against the nomination.

Mr. Tower took note that the highly influential Mr. Mitchell had come out against him but said he still hoped enough Democrats would join the 45 Senate Republicans to give his nomination the required 51-vote majority.

■ **Senate Confirms 2 Others**

The Senate easily confirmed the nominations of Louis W. Sullivan as secretary of Health and Human Services and James D. Watkins as secretary of Energy on Wednesday, Reuters reported from Washington. Mr. Sullivan was cleared 98 to 1. Mr. Watkins was approved 99 to 0 without debate.

Only the conservative Republican Jesse Helms of North Carolina voted against Mr. Sullivan. Mr. Helms said he felt Mr. Sullivan had not taken a strong enough position against abortion and medical research using fetal tissues.

Gunman in Yugoslavia Kills 2 Ethnic Albanians

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BELGRADE — A Serbian gunman shot and killed two ethnic Albanians in the first reported slayings connected with nationalist unrest that has swept Yugoslavia since July, Belgrade television said on Wednesday.

It said the gunman killed a woman and her son on Tuesday in their pastry shop in the industrial town of Kragujevac, south of Belgrade.

On Wednesday, an urgent session of the national parliament was convened to discuss the deteriorating situation in the country.

The session followed the general strike last week by ethnic Albanians and a protest meeting Tuesday in Belgrade by one million people.

Lazar Mojsov, a former president of Yugoslavia and a member of the collective state presidency, said "the integrity of Yugoslavia is jeopardized to the extreme degree."

Mr. Mojsov said the presidency had acquired a "genuine staff document" written by members of an illegal group that contained detailed plans for destabilizing Kosovo Province.

He said the document called for

WORLD BRIEFS

Navy Radar Locates 747 Cargo Door

HONOLULU (AP) — Radar has pinpointed an object believed to be the cargo door that tore from a United Airlines jumbo jet, but federal investigators say they aren't sure whether it can be retrieved from under 16,800 feet (5,125 meters) of water.

The National Transportation Safety Board said Tuesday that navy radar picked up a large object 85 miles (140 kilometers) southwest of Honolulu about 45 seconds after the pilot of Flight 811 reported an in-flight emergency. A Safety Board investigator said the door would be "very helpful to us in our analysis," but said that he did not know if the object could be salvaged.

Nine passengers were swept to their deaths when a 10-by-20-foot section of the fuselage, including the cargo door, tore from the right side of the Boeing 747 at 22,000 feet on Friday. Twenty-seven others were injured.

Botha Grants Death Reprieves for 16

JOHANNESBURG (AP) — President Pieter W. Botha has commuted the death sentences of 16 prisoners, including an activist who was the subject of clemency appeals from the United Nations, the Justice Ministry said Wednesday.

The reprieves were hailed by human rights organizations as an indication that the government might be heeding widespread criticism of frequent capital punishment. There were 164 hangings in South Africa in 1987 and 117 in 1988.

The Justice Ministry gave no explanation for the action, merely listing the 16 prisoners granted clemency. In each case, the death sentence was commuted to a prison term, ranging from 10 years to life. The affected prisoners included two mixed-race men and 14 blacks, among them Paul Sellaaba, convicted of murder during a 1985 black consumer boycott.

UN Clears Last Obstacle on Namibia

UNITED NATIONS, New York (NYT) — The last obstacle to implementation of a United Nations plan to give Namibia independence was overcome on Tuesday when African countries received assurances that the world organization would buy as little as possible from South Africa for the peacekeeping force it will send to oversee the transition period.

African leaders had complained that the United Nations was planning to lease armored vehicles from the South African army, buy \$16 million worth of fuel and purchase many other items in violation of the trade sanctions it has recommended against South Africa, which currently administers Namibia.

In particular, they argued that the leasing of military vehicles and the purchase of oil violates the Security Council arms embargo as well as the oil embargo recommended in a nonbinding resolution by the General Assembly.

Bipartisan Panel in Budget Deadlock

WASHINGTON (AP) — A high-level advisory group once seen as the best hope for forging a bipartisan solution to U.S. budget problems ended up deadlocked, issuing a final report Wednesday that splits essentially along party lines.

The seven Republicans on the National Economic Commission and the one Democrat appointed by President George Bush endorsed the president's pledge against raising taxes and praised his budget, calling it a "workable plan for eliminating the deficit" by 1993.

However, the six Democrats, who were appointed by the congressional leadership, signed a minority report calling Mr. Bush's budget "neither theoretically sound nor politically realistic." The administration's \$116 trillion spending plan for 1990 "rules out any discussion of additional revenues and relies heavily on harsh and disproportionate reductions in domestic spending," the Democrats said.

TRAVEL UPDATE

National Strike May Paralyze Greece

ATHENS (AP) — About two million workers are expected to take part in a nationwide strike Thursday for higher wages that will paralyze key public services for the second time this year.

The strike will hamper flights by Olympic Airways as ground crews announced that they will stay away from their jobs for three hours. Public transport workers, hospital technicians, doctors and bank employees have also said they will take part in the strike.

Atlantic Air Travel Rose 9.3% in '88

GENEVA (UPI) — Passenger air traffic on North Atlantic routes increased 9.3 percent to 28.2 million last year with U.S. and Canadian airlines benefiting the most, the International Air Transport Association reported Wednesday.

The North Atlantic is the world's busiest route area and accounts for 12 percent of all international passengers and 22 percent of traffic revenue, the association said.

"The eight U.S. airlines operating scheduled services on the North Atlantic route made particular efforts last year," the association's director general, Günther Eser, said. "They gained passenger market share at the expense of the Europeans and now have about 50 percent of the traffic."

Kuwait will charge air travelers a departure tax of two dinars (\$7.20) from next month, an official decree carried by the Kuwait news agency said Wednesday.

Norwegian radio began broadcasting an air quality report Wednesday. On bad days, announcers will ask motorists to leave their cars at home and advise citizens with lung ailments to stay indoors. (AP)

When Olympic Said 'Take Off' They Were Talking About Flab

Reuters

ATHENS — Twelve overweight passengers were asked to leave an Olympic Airways flight on Tuesday so the plane could take off.

An airline official said that there were simply too many excess pounds aboard the plane and that the captain was concerned about getting it off the ground.

"It was both comic and tragic," said Maria Lafi, a passenger. "First the passengers began arguing with the crew and then among themselves to decide who was more overweight. I was spared despite my extra weight — I am eight months pregnant."

The plane, a Boeing 737 that usually seats 130 passengers, left the Greek island of Samos two hours later after the 12 passengers were persuaded to take the next flight to Athens.

WEATHER

EUROPE				ASIA			
	HIGH	LOW			HIGH	LOW	
Algeria	17	43	15	39	Bangkok	8	27
Austria	17	43	15	39	Beijing	8	27
Belgium	17	43	15	39	Hong Kong	8	27
Bulgaria	17	43	15	39	Manila	8	27
Czechoslovakia	17	43	15	39	New Delhi	8	27
Denmark	17	43	15	39	Saigon	8	27
France	17	43	15	39	Shanghai	8	27
Germany	17	43	15	39	Taipei	8	27
Greece	17	43	15	39	Tokyo	8	27
Ireland	17	43	15	39			
Italy	17	43	15	39			
Japan	17	43	15	39			
Luxembourg	17	43	15	39			
Netherlands	17	43	15	39			
Norway	17	43	15	39			
Poland	17	43	15	39			
Portugal	17	43	15	39			
Spain	17	43	15	39			
Sweden	17	43	15	39			
Switzerland	17	43	15	39			
U.S.	17	43	15	39			
U.K.	17	43	15	39			
USSR	17	43	15	39			
Yugoslavia	17	43	15	39			

THURSDAY'S FORECAST — CHAMPAIGN, ILL.: Partly cloudy, 64-74. CHICAGO: Partly cloudy, 64-74. CLEVELAND: Partly cloudy, 64-74. COLUMBUS: Partly cloudy, 64-74. DAYTON: Partly cloudy, 64-74. DETROIT: Partly cloudy, 64-74. INDIANAPOLIS: Partly cloudy, 64-74. KANSAS CITY: Partly cloudy, 64-74. LOUISVILLE: Partly cloudy, 64-74. MEMPHIS: Partly cloudy, 64-74. MILWAUKEE: Partly cloudy, 64-74. MINNEAPOLIS: Partly cloudy, 64-74. MOBILE: Partly cloudy, 64-74. NEW ORLEANS: Partly cloudy, 64-74. NEW YORK: Partly cloudy, 64-74. OMAHA: Partly cloudy, 64-74. PHOENIX: Partly cloudy, 64-74. PORTLAND: Partly cloudy, 64-74. RICHMOND: Partly cloudy, 64-74. SALT LAKE CITY: Partly cloudy, 64-74. SAN ANTONIO: Partly cloudy, 64-74. SAN FRANCISCO: Partly cloudy, 64-74. SEATTLE: Partly cloudy, 64-74. SPOKANE: Partly cloudy, 64-74. TAMPA: Partly cloudy, 64-74. WASHINGTON: Partly cloudy, 64-74. WICHITA: Partly cloudy, 64-74. YAKIMA: Partly cloudy, 64-74.

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16 Die in Caracas In 3d Day of Riots Despite Martial Law

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CARACAS — A third day of looting, firefights and rioting left at least 16 dead here Wednesday as protests set off by sharp price increases continued in the Venezuelan capital.

Food shortages also threatened the city after hundreds of small stores and most supermarkets were plundered by rioters angry by an austerity plan that raised public transportation fares by 30 percent and sharply increased most food prices.

Police, soldiers and National Guardsmen struggled to contain looting Wednesday that continued despite President Carlos Andrés Pérez's suspension of constitutional guarantees late Tuesday.

Twelve persons died in a gunfight in a western neighborhood while two others were shot and killed in a southeastern area of the city.

The government did not release a death toll, but news sources have counted nearly 100 deaths nationwide in three days of rioting and said the number of wounded could reach 1,000.

Army troops opened fire on rioters Wednesday in the January 23 shantytown, a red-light district of 300,000 people that is 2 kilometers (1.3 miles) from the presidential palace.

Several people died in the shooting, a journalist on the scene said. Radio Rumbos in Caracas also reported that a policeman was shot by a masked gunman firing from a nearby building.

Radio Rumbos said that another man was shot and killed Wednesday when he went out on his roof, and that two others were shot on the street.

Both the United States and Britain have warned their citizens against traveling to Venezuela. The Venezuelan Army took control of the nation's central food supply warehouse and was guarding the city's water reservoir.

The upheavals left city streets strewn with garbage, glass from

store windows and rubble from gutted shops. Debris from barricades and burned cars marked the spots where rioters had clashed with the police, soldiers and National Guardsmen.

Public buses stayed off the streets Wednesday for the second day, although the city's subway service was restored. Several buses had been burned by rioters.

A tense calm reigned throughout the rest of the country, as banks and some stores began to reopen after rioting the Monday and Tuesday.

Venezuelans jammed the few remaining food stores, guarded by soldiers, to stock up.

Mr. Pérez declared martial law late Tuesday, saying the "incredible tragedy" of the violence threatened Venezuela's "consolidation of democracy." His spokesman said that Venezuelans must recognize that the years of the oil boom were over.

Mr. Pérez also announced an agreement between industry and labor that would raise the pay of those earning the minimum wage by more than 50 percent.

Bus fare increases of 30 percent to 50 percent and price gouging by drivers were the immediate cause of the riots, which began Monday and continued Tuesday. Oil accounts for 90 percent of Venezuela's export income, and the economy has not recovered from the plunge in world prices several years ago.

Mr. Pérez also imposed a dusk-to-dawn curfew. A government spokesman, Pastor Heydrá, said the curfew would last until peace had been restored.

Under the martial law measure, citizens were prohibited from gathering in public places or protesting publicly. Rights to privacy and freedom of the press were suspended, and the military was given the right to detain anyone on sight. At least eight cities were placed under military control.

The authorities said that thousands of people had been arrested. (AP, AP, UPI)

China Steps Up Quarrel With U.S. Over Rights

By Daniel Southerland

Washington Post Service
BEIJING — The Foreign Ministry on Wednesday intensified China's quarrel with the United States over human rights by denouncing remarks made at the highest levels in Washington concerning Chinese dissidents.

In a formal statement carried by Xinhua, the official news agency, a spokesman called U.S. remarks on dissidents "irresponsible."

The spokesman said the U.S. decision to invite a leading dissident, Fang Lizhi, to a dinner for Chinese leaders given here by President George Bush last Sunday amounted to "imposing one's will on others," support for dissidents and disrespect for China.

Remarks made Tuesday by Mr. Bush and the White House spokesman, Marlin Fitzwater, in support of human rights and the invitation to Mr. Fang appear to have provoked the outburst from the Foreign Ministry.

The Chinese police blocked Mr. Fang and his wife from attending the dinner, and Mr. Bush later expressed regret that Mr. Fang could not attend. The Chinese subsequently complained that the United States failed to consult them on the invitation.

Mr. Bush said that the United States had no obligation to inform the other side in advance that such an invitation was to be made. He said he thought that the Chinese would understand this.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman, meanwhile, used the strongest language yet to condemn Mr. Bush's approach to human rights. But the spokesman did not name Mr. Bush or Mr. Fitzwater in his statement. Instead, he referred to "U.S. official remarks" made Tuesday.

The Communist Party secretary, Zhao Ziyang, used his meeting with Mr. Bush to lecture the president on the need to avoid giving U.S. support to dissidents. Mr. Zhao said such support could damage relations with China.

Mr. Fang said earlier this week that he suspected that his being barred from Mr. Bush's dinner was intended as a warning to other intellectuals who have grown critical of China's leaders.

N.Y. Reaches an Accord To Close Nuclear Plant

United Press International

ALBANY, New York — Governor Mario M. Cuomo and the Long Island Lighting Co. signed a tentative agreement to close the \$5.4-billion Shoreham nuclear power plant, making it the first completed U.S. atomic utility shut down before generating electricity for its customers.

Tuesday's accord provides for the Long Island plant to be sold to the state for \$1 as well as for its dismantlement. It must still be approved by the state Public Service Commission, the New York Power Authority, the Long Island Power Authority and the company's stockholders. The reactor came under attack that it would be impossible to safely evacuate Long Island residents who could be endangered by a nuclear accident.

DC-10 Lands in Emergency

United Press International

LONDON — A Northwest Airlines DC-10 enroute from Frankfurt to Boston with 222 passengers and 10 crew members aboard made an emergency landing at Gatwick Airport on Wednesday after problems with one of its three engines, the airline said.

50 Drug Traffickers Are Executed by Iran

Reuters

NICOSIA — Iran hanged 50 drug traffickers on Wednesday, the Iranian news agency IRNA reported. It said the executions took place in Tehran and 13 other cities.

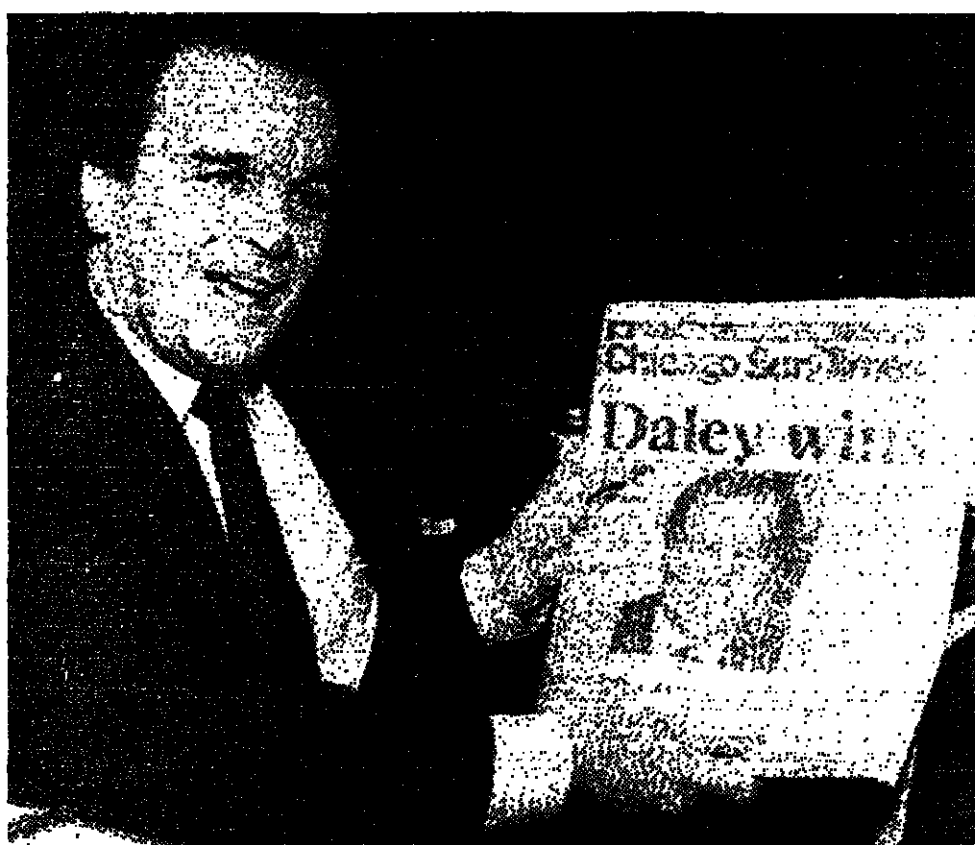
Those executed were involved in smuggling a total of more than 33 tons of drugs and some were also convicted of gunrunning and robbery. The hangings brought the number of smugglers executed in Iran this year to at least 225.

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IN THE INTERVIEW WITH THE PUBLISHERS AND THE PUBLISHERS



Richard M. Daley on Wednesday after his primary election victory.

Students Tapering Off On Drugs, Poll Finds

By Michael Isikoff

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The number of high school seniors using cocaine, marijuana, and PCP dropped last year to the lowest level in more than a decade, according to an annual federally financed survey of 16,300 high school seniors.

The decline was attributed in large part to increasing fears about the dangers of even experimental drug use.

The survey represented the strongest evidence yet that efforts to educate young people about the dangers of drugs are starting to pay off, federal officials said Tuesday.

But researchers warned that the annual survey, conducted by the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research, did not include high school dropouts, unemployed workers and other "subgroups" of the population where drug problems are becoming increasingly concentrated.

"This is great news, that our high school seniors are listening," said the secretary of education, Lauro F. Cavazos.

"However, too many of our youth, especially those that never become seniors — the dropouts — still risk their health and their future by using drugs. To so many of them, we are not getting our message across."

The confidential survey, administered at 130 public and private high schools, found that only 7.9 percent of the class of 1988 reported using cocaine in the previous 12 months — down from 10.1 percent in 1987 and 13.1 percent in 1985.

Only 3.4 percent of the students said they had used cocaine in the past month — compared to 6.7 percent of students who reported using it in 1985, the year cocaine use was its highest levels since the annual surveys began 14 years ago.

This drop paralleled similar declines in almost every illegal drug as well as for alcohol. In the case of marijuana, 33.1 percent reported using the drug in 1988, continuing a ten-year decline that began after 1979, a year when 50.8 percent reported using it. Only 1.2 percent said they had used PCP, or angel dust, in the previous year, down from 7 percent in 1979, the peak year for the drug.

Even crack, the highly addictive, smokable form of cocaine that began showing up on the streets cities three years ago, showed its first decline. Of those students surveyed, 3.1 percent reported using crack last year, down from 4 percent in 1987.

The biggest single factor behind the decline in drug use has been a gradual, but nonetheless massive shift in student attitudes toward heightened publicity about the dangers of drug use, researchers said.

to convey the impression that they were about to install Darwinian laws of the capitalist jungle.

One of the first things that Mr. Mitterrand, a Socialist, did after being handsomely re-elected last May was to reimpose a wealth tax abolished by the conservatives.

Even though his prime minister, Michel Rocard, does not have a clear majority in Parliament, the "tax on great fortunes" met with little serious opposition.

In a still secretive society, salaries remain the darkest and most private of secrets. Last autumn it was revealed that Christine Ockrent, a star anchorwoman, had signed up with the state-run network Antenne 2 for the equivalent of \$20,000 a month; the revelation prompted a strike by indignant employees that virtually shut the network.

"The French have a very ambiguous and uncomfortable relationship to money," said Miss Ockrent, who has just ended a two-month sick leave provoked at least in part by the dispute.

Where money is concerned, the governing Socialists have recently tumbled off the high moral ground.

An insider-trading scandal involving a state-owned concern, Pechiney SA, has led to the resignation of a top Finance Ministry official and, last week, to the indictment of Roger Patrice Pelat, a friend of Mr. Mitterrand's since the two were locked up in a German prisoner-of-war camp.

In a television interview on Feb. 12, Mr. Mitterrand responded to the Pechiney affair with a diatribe against "easy money" and "gangsterism of the strongest" — a shorthand for business takeovers — that made some wonder momentarily if France might be heading back to doctrinaire Socialism.

"I consider," the president said sternly, "that money earned too easily is always suspect and is itself corrupting."

Denunciation of money has been a Mitterrand staple since the early 1940s, when, writing under the Vichy regime, he denounced "king money" and "the International of money."

For one who served in the Resistance and became a Socialist, Mr. Mitterrand wields a vocabulary on money that is firmly anchored on the right.

Jean-Louis Boulanger, an author, noted in the left-of-center daily Liberation that Mr. Mitterrand echoed traditional anti-Semitic language this month in railing against "wandering, roving money" (in French, "l'argent baladeur").

Since Mr. Mitterrand's television appearance, the Socialists have been talking a lot about "moralizing the stock market," which some economists suggest is a contradiction in terms.

But rather than getting doctrinaire again, Mr. Mitterrand and his party seem to be trying to tap into the deepest recesses of the French soul in order to do well in this month's municipal elections.

"Americans are shocked by sex and very prudish," said Daniel Robert, a witty advertising executive and occasional Socialist consultant. "They have transferred their sexual passion into financial

Black Mayor Loses in Primary To a Scion of Chicago Politics

By Bill Peterson
and Thomas B. Edsall

Washington Post Service

CHICAGO — Richard M. Daley, bearer of the most famous name in Chicago politics, has defeated Eugene Sawyer, the city's second black mayor, in the Democratic mayoral primary election.

With 2,843 of 2,911 precincts reporting, or 98 percent, unofficial totals Tuesday night showed Mr. Daley with 481,370 votes, or 56 percent, to 367,919 votes, or 43 percent, for Mr. Sawyer. Three other candidates got the other votes.

Mr. Daley is the son of the legendary Richard J. Daley, who was mayor for 21 years before his death in 1976. The son built his victory on a strong turnout in the white ethnic wards traditionally controlled by the party machine and on impressive margins among two key swing groups: Hispanics and affluent lakefront voters.

Mr. Sawyer, an alderman chosen by the City Council to fill the vacancy left by the death in 1987 of Harold Washington, the city's first

black mayor, failed to mobilize a large black turnout or build a strong alliance with white reform voters.

For the last six years, Chicago's mayoral contests have become racial battlegrounds. Although this election was exceptionally harmonious, voters largely cast ballots along racial lines, according to exit polls by local television stations.

Mr. Sawyer is only the second black mayor of a major U.S. city to have been ousted by a white candidate. Harvey Gantt, of Charlotte, North Carolina, was defeated in 1987 by Sue Myrick, a Republican.

In the April 4 special general election, which the Illinois Supreme Court ordered last year to fill the last two years of Mr. Washington's second term, Mr. Daley, 46, faces the Republican mayoral nominee and a black alderman, Timothy C. Evans, who is running as an independent on the "Harold Washington Party" ticket.

In a fight bitter even by Chicago standards, Mr. Sawyer defeated Mr. Evans in a City Council vote to choose an interim successor to Mr.

Washington. Mr. Evans, who refused to endorse Mr. Sawyer in the primary, announced as the election results came in that he will attempt to "rebuild the Washington coalition." But CBS exit polls suggested he faces an uphill fight.

Of the voters interviewed, 53 percent said they would back Mr. Daley in April and 32 percent said they would vote for Mr. Evans. The rest either refused to answer or said they did not intend to vote.

The Democratic primary winner has become Chicago's mayor in every election since 1931. But in addition to Mr. Evans, Mr. Daley faces a former alderman, Edward R. Vrdolyak, a maverick Democrat-turned-Republican who sought the Republican nomination as a write-in candidate. With 68 percent of precincts reported, Mr. Vrdolyak led the party-endorsed candidate, Herb Sohn, by 52 to 39 percent.

Mr. Vrdolyak could siphon off a significant percentage of white votes in the April election, according to polls, and increase Mr. Evans's chances.

Stock Affair Stops Nakasone's U.S. Tour

By Patrick L. Smith

International Herald Tribune

TOKYO — Former Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, who is emerging as the central political figure in the Recruit stock-trading scandal, abandoned Wednesday a scheduled trip to the United States as pressure mounted on him to testify before parliament.

Mr. Nakasone, along with the former finance minister, Kiichi Miyazawa, is the most senior politician to come under direct attack from political opponents for his role in the Recruit affair.

In December, Mr. Miyazawa was forced to resign from the cabinet of Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita after he admitted that he had received stock in the company.

The decision to cancel Mr. Nakasone's tour, which apparently was taken by senior officials of the governing Liberal Democratic Party, prompted speculation among legislators that he may be implicated in the Recruit case.

Immediately at issue, according to sources in the Diet, or parliament, was how political pressure on Mr. Nakasone would affect members of the current administration.

"There's already lots of animosity toward Nakasone in the party," a parliament source said. "And I doubt he would go down without a fight."

Mr. Nakasone, the most internationally assertive Japanese leader in the postwar era, has sought to play the role of elder statesman since he left office in late 1987. He was scheduled to lecture at several U.S. universities and to appear at a seminar in New York sponsored by

a Japanese government trade organization.

Aides to Mr. Nakasone, who avoided comment on the stock scandal until this week, made the announcement that the trip had been canceled after senior party officials met to discuss the issue Wednesday morning.

On Tuesday in parliament, opposition legislators disrupted debates on the national budget for the year beginning April 1 after Mr. Takeshita and other officials refused to discuss Mr. Nakasone's relationship with Hiromasa Ezoe, the former chairman of Recruit Co., who was charged with bribery earlier this month.

The major opposition parties have made the budget, which includes hard-won tax reforms backed by Mr. Takeshita, hostage to their demands that Mr. Nakasone testify before the Diet.

Although the Liberal Democratic Party has a majority in parliament, its response has been guarded because elections to the upper

house are to be held in June and Mr. Takeshita's popularity is falling.

Poll results published Wednesday by the Yomiuri Shimbun newspaper showed that Mr. Takeshita had the support of 21.3 percent of the electorate. This was a substantial decline from a poll published last month and a postwar low.

"I don't see how Nakasone can avoid testifying much longer," a staff aide in the legislature said Wednesday. "If they push this thing much further, the political losses could be more severe than any of us ever imagined."

Although the Recruit affair has become public only in the past eight months, the stock transactions took place during Mr. Nakasone's five-year administration.

In an apparent effort to gain influence among senior politicians, bureaucrats and executives, Mr. Ezoe offered heavily discounted shares in Recruit Cosmos Co., a real estate unit of Recruit Co., in the months before it was listed on

the over-the-counter market in 1986.

Mr. Nakasone was one of 160 public figures to receive Recruit Cosmos stock. He earned a profit of 60 million yen (about \$472,000 at current rates) when he sold the 29,000 shares that were purchased in the names of two secretaries and the accountant of a political support group.

"I don't see how Nakasone can avoid testifying much longer," a staff aide in the legislature said Wednesday. "If they push this thing much further, the political losses could be more severe than any of us ever imagined."

Investigators believe Recruit offered stock in exchange for privileged information on upcoming legislation and preferential treatment in arranging leased circuits from NTT.

At issue in Mr. Nakasone's case is Mr. Ezoe's presence on four special committees that advised the prime minister in areas related to the business activities of Recruit. On Monday, Mr. Nakasone denied participating in the selection of Mr. Ezoe for these committees.

The inclusion of NTT officials among those arrested in the Recruit case also has led opposition legislators to question the role of Mr. Nakasone in Japan's purchase during his term of four supercomputers from Cray Research Co., a U.S. technology concern.

Under trade pressure from the United States, Mr. Nakasone said Monday, he had helped negotiate three such purchases. But he said he had not been involved in the fourth, which was bought by NTT and resold to Recruit.

Japan Textbooks Drop Racial Slurs

Reuters

TOKYO — The words "Slave coast," "Hottentot" and "Bushmen" will be dropped from most Japanese school textbooks because they are perceived as discriminatory, an Education Ministry spokesman said Wednesday.

He said the ministry would instruct textbook companies to either eliminate or clarify the historical context of these words in next year's editions.

"Slave coast" was a name given the West African coast because of its active slave trade until its abolition in the 19th century. "Hottentot" and "Bushman" were names given southern African tribes by European colonists.

In France, a Wealth of Prying Into a Durable Little Secret

By James M. Markham

New York Times Service

PARIS — Montesquieu pithily summed up the French approach to the matter more than two centuries ago, observing that "money is estimable when it is scorned." The Bordeaux nobleman and philosopher was rich enough to know what he was talking about.

Money has traditionally been a taboo subject for discussion in France. But as the nation surrenders its splendid isolation and becomes implicated in cross-border events like the 1987 Wall Street collapse and the European Community's quest for a 12-nation single market, the veil is being lifted on lucre.

With a zest in exploring forbidden territory, trendy magazines like Le Nouvel Observateur publish cover articles with titles like "The New Capitalists," listing the net worth of those who have made it.

For the last 18 months, a clone of the American television game show "Wheel of Fortune" has had audiences squealing with vicarious greed.

But neo-pyppie values are not yet sweeping France, and signs of a backlash are accumulating.

One of the cardinal errors of the conservatives who uneasily shared power with President François Mitterrand from 1986 to 1988 was

to convey the impression that they were about to install Darwinian laws of the capitalist jungle.

One of the first things that Mr. Mitterrand, a Socialist, did after being handsomely re-elected last May was to reimpose a wealth tax abolished by the conservatives.

Even though his prime minister, Michel Rocard, does not have a clear majority in Parliament, the "tax on great fortunes" met with little serious opposition.

In a still secretive society, salaries remain the darkest and most private of secrets. Last autumn it was revealed that Christine Ockrent, a star anchorwoman, had signed up with the state-run network Antenne 2 for the equivalent of \$20,000 a month; the revelation prompted a strike by indignant employees that virtually shut the network.

"The French have a very ambiguous and uncomfortable relationship to money," said Miss Ockrent, who has just ended a two-month sick leave provoked at least in part by the dispute.

Where money is concerned, the governing Socialists have recently tumbled off the high moral ground.

An insider-trading scandal involving a state-owned concern, Pechiney SA, has led to the resignation of a top Finance Ministry official and, last week, to the indictment of Roger Patrice Pelat, a friend of Mr. Mitterrand's since the two were locked up in a German prisoner-of-war camp.

In a television interview on Feb. 12, Mr. Mitterrand responded to the Pechiney affair with a diatribe against "easy money" and "gangsterism of the strongest" — a shorthand for business takeovers — that made some wonder momentarily if France might be heading back to doctrinaire Socialism.

"I consider," the president said sternly, "that money earned too easily is always suspect and is itself corrupting."

Denunciation of money has been a Mitterrand staple since the early 1940s, when, writing under the Vichy regime, he denounced "king money" and "the International of money."

For one who served in the Resistance and became a Socialist, Mr. Mitterrand wields a vocabulary on money that is firmly anchored on the right.

Jean-Louis Boulanger, an author, noted in the left-of-center daily Liberation that Mr. Mitterrand echoed traditional anti-Semitic language this month in railing against "wandering, roving money" (in French, "l'argent baladeur").

Since Mr. Mitterrand's television appearance, the Socialists have been talking a lot about "moralizing the stock market," which some economists suggest is a contradiction in terms.

But rather than getting doctrinaire again, Mr. Mitterrand and his party seem to be trying to tap into the deepest recesses of the French soul in order to do well in this month's municipal elections.

"Americans are shocked by sex and very prudish," said Daniel Robert, a witty advertising executive and occasional Socialist consultant. "They have transferred their sexual passion into financial

passion. The French love sex and are not shocked by it, but they find money indecent."

Miss Ockrent, he said, would "have shocked the French a lot less if she had appeared naked rather than revealing her salary."

The traditional French attitude to wealth is conservative, not dynamic, and is encapsulated in the hoary word "patrimoine." A patrimony is a family trust that is to be protected and passed on to the next generation.

Emmanuel Todd, a sociologist, said that the de-Christianization of France had perhaps eroded the negative connotations of money-making, which had been reinforced by the Roman Catholic Church. But he predicted that France would never embrace money "as a positive value, 'à l'américaine'."

"Success for a Frenchman is not to make money but to make 'Apostrophes,'" Mr. Todd said, referring to the weekly television talk show where authors are interviewed.

"The French dream is still to own a Paris apartment that one has inherited, have a house in the coun-

try, and the salary of a bureaucrat," he said.

While old money is vastly more respectable than new, there is a kind of grudging respect for self-made millionaires like Bernard Tapie, the brass industrialist, who owns the Marseille soccer team.

Commentators thought it significant that Mr. Tapie, running as a Socialist, managed to get elected to a vacant National Assembly seat from the port city at the height of the Pechiney scandal.

But the durability of Montesquieu's 18th-century scorn well into the 20th has some businessmen asking whether France is ready for the free-wheeling brand of capitalism that is expected to be unleashed if the European Community completes its single market at the end of 1992.

"There's going to be blood all over the walls when 1992 arrives," said Marc Vitzth, a Chicago-educated French banker who is dismayed by his countrymen's fear and loathing of money-making.

"Do you know that in France venture capitalists are insured?" Mr. Vitzth said.



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Seoul's Cold Shoulder

South Korea gave President Bush a conspicuously cool reception during his short visit. It became still cooler when he got onto the sensitive subjects of trade and protectionism. The Koreans' extraordinary rise in wealth is a matter of intense national pride, and any foreign criticism of their trade strategy is naturally met with hostility. South Korea's output per person has more than doubled in the past decade, rising far faster than Japan's. While Koreans seem to take Mr. Bush's words as an attempt to deflect a potential competitor, that is a serious misunderstanding.

Mr. Bush told them bluntly that protectionism threatens their progress. His point goes beyond economic theory. Apparently it has not yet been fully grasped in Seoul. Protectionism, some economists argue, can speed up the growth of a small and poor country's prosperity if, and this condition is crucial, it has access to open markets abroad. South Korea's export-led growth strategy has succeeded because the U.S. market, despite some notorious exceptions, has remained relatively open. Mr. Bush was bearing the unwelcome message that South Korea has become sufficiently strong that its economic protectionism will no longer be ignored by other countries, including the United States. There has been a shift in American attitudes on trade in favor of demanding greater access to foreign markets for U.S. exports.

Mr. Bush is accurately conveying the spirit that prevails in the United States. South Korea is now too large a force in world trade—too rich, too successful, too far advanced in technology—to keep claiming poverty as a ground for special exceptions. Without fully realizing it, South Korea has joined the small circle of major trading nations that share the responsibility for enforcing the rules of open markets.

For Americans, Mr. Bush's address to the Koreans raises another question: Will he say in Washington what he said in Seoul? "Protectionism may seem to be the easy way out," he declared, "but it is really the quickest way down." Right—but will Mr. Bush tell that to the steel industry, now lobbying frantically for extension of the restrictions on imported steel? Or the automobile industry, in regard to the similar restrictions on imports of Japanese cars? Or the semiconductor industry?

President Reagan always denounced protectionism roundly in his speeches, but his practice was another matter. The American economy was in fact much more highly protected when he left office than when he arrived. It is one Reagan habit that Mr. Bush needs to avoid.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

The Blurring of Italy

For Europe as well as for Italy itself, the return of Italian politics to its old formlessness is regrettable. The humiliation of Prime Minister Ciriaco De Mita at last week's Christian Democratic party congress confirms that the Italy of only a couple of years ago—the Italy of fairly clear-cut government, standing alongside France, Britain and West Germany—has for the moment vanished.

By having the party leadership taken away from him, Mr. De Mita is weakened for both of the main tasks facing him as prime minister. The new party boss, Arnaldo Forlani, is a calm old hand (his first stint in this job dates back 20 years). He gets on well with the Socialists, the Christian Democrats' main coalition partners. He is not reactionary. For all that, the factional maneuvering that put him in Mr. De Mita's place is a reversion to the old Italy.

The Christian Democrats are themselves a coalition of a party. They range from well right of center to well left of it, from austere Roman Catholics to semi-agnostics, from free-market enthusiasts to state interventionists. They are skilled in the use of patronage, of private connections, of the lobbying business. It is never easy to get clear decisions out of such a party, or out of the government of which it is the largest member. It is especially hard when the party's factions are jostling with each other, as now.

Sitting uneasily on this coalition inside a coalition, Mr. De Mita has to grapple with Italy's huge budget deficit—as a proportion of gross national product it is the biggest in the European Community, more than three times America's, as big as the Soviet Union's. Since 1983, Italian governments have trimmed the deficit a little, but it already appears likely to break the limit set for this year.

Mr. De Mita wants to cut public spending, particularly on pensions and health. Many Christian Democrats do not like that. The prime minister, after losing the party leadership, will have a tough job of convincing them to accept it. And deficit-cutting becomes more urgent as next year's abolition of capital controls in the European Community approaches; after that, financing the deficit will become more expensive.

The other main task facing any prime minister of Italy in the next few years is to make sure that Italy's voice gets heard in the reshaping of the European Community. The Community's planned post-1992 single market requires some big Eurodecisions on taxes, on deregulation, on monetary cooperation. The single market may lead on to the beginnings of a European foreign policy, perhaps even a European defense policy. In all these things Italy needs a clear-minded government, not just to look after Italy's own interests but to provide a Mediterranean counterweight to the dominant northern trio of Bonn, Paris and London.

How can coherence be restored in Rome? One possibility is for the Socialists to become the main party of the left, their thumb on the tamed Communists, when Italy might at last try a mildly left-of-center government. But a Mitterrandized Italy, if it happens at all, will not happen in the immediate future. Just conceivably, the Christian Democrats may let the Socialists' Bettino Craxi have another go as prime minister of the coalition, at which he did rather well in the mid-1980s.

Otherwise the only solution is the emergence of a Christian Democrat with the authority to stamp his leadership on that turbulent party. Italy has not yet found a De Gasperi for the 1990s.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

AIDS: Novel Weapons

Research to devise drugs against AIDS has moved faster than with any previous disease, yet far too slowly for those in need of treatment. AZT, which emerged in 1986, is helpful but no miracle. No other major advance has appeared since then. That makes the reports of two promising new approaches to AIDS all the more welcome.

One is a novel method for custom designing human antibodies against the AIDS virus. The virus eludes the human immune system, apparently because it keeps changing its coat so as to foil the antibodies designed to attack it. But it cannot afford to change one part of the coat, the part that makes a key-like fit with the surface of the virus's target, the T-cells of the immune system.

For unknown reasons, the human immune system fails to make antibodies against this key region of the virus. This omission has now been remedied by Daniel Capon and colleagues at Genentech Inc., Jerome Groopman of the Harvard Medical School and Sam Broder of the National Cancer Institute.

The T-cell surface region attacked by the AIDS virus is a well-studied protein named CD-4. The Genentech team has made human antibodies that have the CD-4 protein in place of the usual target-recognizing region by which antibodies seek out invading viruses or bacteria.

Added to test-tube cultures of human cells, the CD-4-equipped antibodies latch onto AIDS viruses and afford the cells complete protection. They have not yet been tested in patients, but in principle should work well. The antibodies last a long time in the bloodstream, to judge from tests in animals. Unlike in the test tube, antibodies given to a patient would have the immune system to back up their attack on the virus, since once they have tagged a foreign organism, scavenger cells arrive to destroy it.

Many drugs that show promise in the test tube fail to work in patients. This may well prove true of the CD-4 antibodies, too. But even if so, the method used to make them—splicing part of the gene for CD-4 into the human antibody-making gene—is so powerful as to give considerable scope for redesigning the antibody until it does work.

Another new advance has come from scientists at Merck & Company who have determined the three-dimensional structure of one of the AIDS virus's enzyme proteins. This is a first step in devising drugs that will disable the enzyme, the role of which is to help in assembling virus particles inside the cell. But such drugs are some way off, because they must avoid harming the equivalent human enzymes.

An effective drug against AIDS is not yet at hand. But hopes of developing one have by no means run dry.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Other Comment

If Not Tower, How About ...

There is a word, the definition of which ought to be the main character quality we demand in people who wish to lead in government. The word is integrity. While John Tower does not fit the definition of integrity, Senator Sam Nunn does. Perhaps President Bush, who has said he wants to build good relations with Democrats, ought to dump Mr. Tower and select Mr. Nunn as secretary of defense. If Mr. Bush wanted to pick a fight with Congress, he should have done it over an issue that really mattered, such as renewed aid to the freedom fighters in Central America or the budget. To squander the moral capital he has earned in his first weeks in office on a fight over John Tower has taken him from his honeymoon period to the political equivalent of divorce court.

—Syndicated columnist Cal Thomas

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Waiting Outside 'the Door to Prosperity'

By Julius Nyerere

GENEVA — President Bush's inaugural address contained many fine words, as we expect from a speech heard around the world. But two phrases in particular have stayed in my mind. The president spoke of his country's mission to make "gentler the face of the world," and of opening "the door to prosperity."

I and my colleagues on the South Commission, an independent international group, have been studying the condition of the developing countries and considering how they could secure a better life for their people. Mr. Bush's phrases prompt me to ask: Will the door to prosperity open to make the world gentler for the poor?

This has been a harsh decade. Economic difficulties have come to all countries, but poor countries have faced graver problems than rich ones. And the ability of their people to bear the burden of these problems—and of governments to overcome them—has been distinctly smaller.

A few countries in the developing world—the economic South—have coped without great hardship: large, more self-sufficient countries like India and China, and the newly industrializing countries of East Asia. Most others, in Asia and Africa and even the newly industrializing countries of Latin America, have not.

Their economies have crumbled and living standards have declined sharply. In many countries, per capita income is lower than it was 10 years ago. The people of sub-Saharan Africa have been especially hard hit, by manmade and natural disasters.

Social gains, painfully achieved, are being erased. Spending, even in vital sectors like health care, has been pruned. Hunger and malnutrition have increased. Life expectancy has declined in nine African countries—people are dying younger. Last year the deaths of half a million children could be laid to economic conditions.

Many developing countries are caught in the debt trap. Interest rates have risen; prices for the commodities these nations produce have collapsed, and import curbs by rich countries have blocked trade. The poorer among them cannot maintain their current levels of debt service, even by starving their children.

In 1985, James Baker, then the U.S. Treasury secretary, launched a plan to attack the debt problem. This required the largest debtors to undertake "structural adjustment"—brought home in plain language, to enable these countries to maintain at least modest growth, fresh funds were promised, chiefly from the banks.

The "Baker 15" have faithfully undergone adjustment while trying to keep up debt payments. It has been acutely painful for the people of these nations and risky for their governments. The other part of the bargain, however, has not been kept. New money has not reached even Mr. Baker's modest target. So while adjustment has taken place, growth could not.

With new funds drying up, the debtor countries are now sending much more to the creditors—to the developed world—than they are receiving. In 1987, developing countries transferred to developed countries more than \$30 billion beyond what they received in loans.

With new funds drying up, the debtor countries are now sending much more to the creditors—to the developed world—than they are receiving. In 1987, developing countries transferred to developed countries more than \$30 billion beyond what they received in loans.

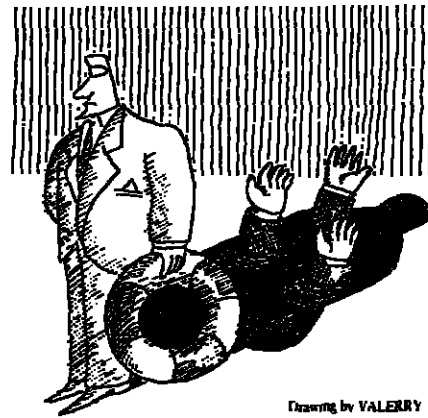


Illustration by VALERIE

Nor is that all. Through lower commodity prices, developing countries have been losing, and industrial countries gaining, an additional \$10 billion to \$15 billion a year. The Economist of London called this a gift from the poor to the rich.

We of the South Commission, all from developing countries, accept that developing nations must carry the main responsibility for securing national progress. Developing countries have at times followed wrong policies; corrections are being made. But these policies are not to blame for the external factors that have, for example, slashed the prices of the commodities the poor nations export.

It may be said that this is how free markets work. The trouble is that markets seem to work in different ways for developing and industrial countries, for what the South sells and for what it buys.

For what we sell—coffee, bauxite or fiber—we have to take the price the market sets. But for what we buy—tractors for farms, machinery for industries, medicines for hospitals—we have to accept the prices set in the industrial countries.

And, unlike the price of sisal from my country, Tanzania, or of cocoa from Ghana, those prices hardly ever fall; they keep going up. Year by year we have to sell more units of what we produce for the same number of units of what we have to buy: more bales of cotton per tractor, more kilos of tea per irrigation pump.

We have tried to reduce our vulnerability by making manufactured goods for export, goods we can make cheaper than industrial countries. But we are blocked there too. Trade barriers have gone up in the West not only against autos from Japan but against T-shirts from tiny Mauritius.

Developing countries do not ask for charity. They want to engage in productive work and earn their way. But they must have a fair chance. The door to prosperity must not remain closed to them. The key is not in their hands.

The writer, who was president of Tanzania until 1985, became chairman of the South Commission when it was created in 1987. He contributed this to the International Herald Tribune.

China, as Bush Found, Wants to Have It Both Ways

By Robert A. Manning

WASHINGTON — China displayed far more than bad manners during President Bush's recent visit. With a single gesture, Beijing's ruler in preventing Fang Lizhi, the nation's leading dissident, from attending Mr. Bush's Texas-style barbecue offered not only a window into the state of Chinese-American relations and of political reform in China; it provided a profound insight into the political crisis facing the Chinese Communist Party.

Much to his credit, Mr. Bush sought to use the occasion of his first Asia trip as president to reinforce a positive Reagan legacy—a healthy, mature relationship with China. By the right-minded act of inviting Mr. Fang and several other dissidents to dinner—the others, less radical than Mr. Fang, did attend—Mr. Bush clearly sought to set the tone for his policy: China is not exempt from U.S. human rights concerns.

This is as it should be. As the strategic element in Chinese-American ties becomes less prominent in a more balanced, multifaceted relationship, such issues as human rights and trade have become more pronounced. And however irritating it may be to Beijing, the relationship is solid enough to absorb such shocks.

Nonetheless, the unusual behavior of China's top leaders amounts to a powerful message. The party chief, Zhao Ziyang, and Prime Minister Li Peng publicly warned Mr. Bush against raising rights concerns. They told him that support for democracy threatened both China's reforms and its friendship with the United States.

What is behind these rebukes? Unlike the Soviet Union, China has embarked on perestroika but is less enthusiastic about glasnost. Plagued by inflation, corruption, a discredited ideology and the pulls of regionalism, China's reforms are in limbo.

All the signs point to a Communist Party that has lost its way and is perilously close to losing "the mandate of heaven," as China's ancient political legitimacy. The quandary comes at an inauspicious time, with the prospect that Deng Xiaoping, 84, may soon leave the scene with no successor approaching his authority or charisma.

Ironically, few question the idea of market-oriented reform, and there is no talk of a return to Maoism. But beyond the sticky question of how to move to the more difficult phase of economic reform involving price reform, is the issue of political reform. No Communist regime has successfully addressed the price issue.

Nor has any Leninist regime squared the circle of maintaining a Communist Party monopoly on power while decentralizing the economy.

Faced with such dilemmas, China's leaders are particularly sensitive to outside political pressure. Moreover, some in the Communist elite favor a "new authoritarianism," rallying behind Mr. Zhao to reassert party rule.

Mr. Bush's invitation to Mr. Fang, an astrophysicist who is perhaps the most radical of China's dissidents in denouncing socialism's failures, pushed Beijing over the edge.

Another factor influencing Beijing's strange behavior is surely its newfound amity with Moscow. Chinese-Soviet rapprochement reduces

Central America Awaits New U.S. Faces

By Flora Lewis

MIAMI — The absence of U.S. policy guidelines and appointments for key posts is creating particular unease in Central America. The most important and pressing decisions are on the people who will be named to manage relations.

After the Reagan administration took power eight years ago, a whole lot of State Department officials and ambassadors was ousted to make room for carefully picked hard-liners.

These were the people who built up the contra army to fight Nicaragua's Sandinista regime. Run as a "covert operation" for years, it was finally forced into the open. When Congress balked, it was again financed clandestinely, through the Iran-contra scam.

There have been staff changes since, but by and large they have brought in the same kind of people, who give lip service to Central American attempts at political accommodation, but are eager to press on for military solutions. They are quick to claim, of course not for attribution, that the Central Americans cannot act unless Washington demands.

Some still use vintage Jeanne Kirkpatrick vocabulary about the virtues of "friendly authoritarians" and the evils of "hostile totalitarians," though with a hint of nostalgia for the diminishing breed of authoritarians.

These diplomats no longer wear the bromeliad plantain hats and crumpled linen suits. Air-conditioning has made the costume anachronistic, but they talk as though nothing else were different.

They urge Washington to plunge on as before, regardless of Congress, naming a few outspoken members as "unconscionable" and "traitorous" for opposing their plans. They admit, for example, that all Honduran authorities, both civilian and military, want the contras removed from their country and resettled.

But they insist that the 11,000 fighters and their families, some 60,000 people in all, should be sustained by the United States as an organized force until... well, since they are sure the Sandinistas will never permit free elections, the implication is to keep the fighters ready until Washington decides to send them back to war.

Central American governments are more in tune with broader world trends to seek a political way out. The other four worry about Nicaragua's bloated army, but even the military men see danger to their own countries' economies in a force spiral. They would prefer negotiations.

It is accepted, even in Nicaragua now, that nothing enduring can be achieved against Washington's firm will. But there is also a spreading sense, especially among rising professional and modern-minded business groups throughout the region, that American power there is essentially a

veto, dictating what must not be, but unable to be constructive.

In country after country, people point out that there is not a real chance for development from feudal poverty without peace, but neither is there lasting hope for peace without the economic and social development that must come from their own efforts.

Asked what they want from the United States, they all say help, and support for the compromise agreements they are painfully working out. They are not at all sure what to expect, though one senior Guatemalan official said gleefully that the big difference so far was that "Washington didn't say what it wanted" before the recent Salvador summit talks.

There, Nicaragua made specific new free-election pledges, and the others promised to plan to disarm and disperse the contras. All called on the Salvadoran rebels to accept elections.

Still, nothing will get far until there is a clearer sense of the Bush administration's intentions. The Guatemalan president, Marco Vinicio Cerezo, said jokingly when asked his recommendations to Washington, "I wouldn't presume to advise the empire."

He, like the other elected presidents, is embroiled with domestic troubles and scandals. They are all near the end of their terms, and do not want added outside problems.

Washington has extra clout in most of the countries' internal affairs now because of the U.S. military buildup. It helped professionalize armies, particularly in El Salvador and Honduras, and it also made military establishments more dependent than ever on Washington. This serves to limit the options of their extreme right.

It can be used to advance basic U.S. and Central American interests if Washington takes a sound course now. But that will require replacing the hand-picked die-hards of U.S. officialdom who believe their task is only to save Central America from itself.

The New York Times

Don't Expect Shamir to Make Peace

By Menachem Z. Rosenshaft

NEW YORK — The Bush administration is being urged to respond swiftly to a recent Soviet peace plan for the Middle East. The fear is that, without a dramatic proposal of its own, the United States will cede the initiative to Moscow.

Mr. Bush can relax. As long as Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and his Likud bloc control Israeli foreign policy, there will not be any initiative worth seizing.

Mr. Shamir and other Israeli hard-liners reject any plausible negotiations. This is evident in their shabby treatment of Israelis and diaspora Jews who have had any dealings with members of the Palestine Liberation Organization. Recently, the deputy foreign minister, Benjamin Netanyahu, canceled a dinner in honor of former Foreign Minister Abba Eban because Mr. Eban had attended a conference at which PLO representatives were present.

When five American Jews, myself among them, met in December with Yasser Arafat and other PLO leaders in Stockholm, far-right Israelis and their acolytes in the American Jewish establishment immediately denounced us as "willing dupes," renegades and worse. In my case there were concerted, albeit unsuccessful, efforts to cut me from a number of posts I hold in Jewish and Zionist groups.

These attempts to ostracize anyone who even sits in the same room with members of the PLO epitomize the psychological depth of the Israeli right. Beneath a thin democratic veneer, they are strict political fundamentalists for whom any ideological deviation is tantamount to treason.

Israelis like Mr. Shamir and Foreign Minister Moshe Arens believe that the Jewish people have a God-given right to all of the Biblical "Land of Israel," which they define as including the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Their views have little to do with security concerns. The principles and platform of the Likud preclude even the slightest compromise with respect to any part of the land between the Mediterranean and the Jordan River.

They understand that the very act of talking to the PLO implies an acknowledgment of Palestinian national aspirations that are incompatible with their absolutist vision of a "Greater Israel." That is why they try so hard to delegitimize those of us who recognize the Palestinians' right to both self-determination and a leadership of their own choosing.

Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Finance Minister Shimon Peres, among others, advocate the trading of land for peace with security as the basis for any resolution of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. In sharp contrast, Mr. Shamir vehemently opposes giving up a single inch of the territories under Israeli occupation. While he disingenuously tells Washington and American Jews that he wants "direct negotiations without preconditions" between Israel and the Palestinians, he

The writer, a lawyer, is president of the Labor Zionist Alliance. He contributed this to The New York Times.

For the CIA, A Man in the White House

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — New presidents invariably exaggerate both the strengths and the weaknesses of the Central Intelligence Agency and end up missing it. From the Bay of Pigs through Watergate and on to the Iran-contra scandal, a series of unhealthy yesterdays spelled disaster for the White House and trouble for the spooks at Langley.

Now comes a president who has served as director of central intelligence. Will George Bush's brief passage through the intelligence community help him avoid the hurdles that tripped up his predecessors?

The stakes are enormous. Mr. Bush arrives in the Oval Office with us, the intelligence community, and the good fortune of falling international tensions. If this president cannot make the intelligence apparatus work effectively for him, it will be hard to avoid the conclusion that the institution is badly flawed and should be junked in its present form.

Mr. Bush has shown that he plans to give the intelligence agency an enhanced role. He has added to his morning schedule a daily intelligence briefing by a senior analyst from the CIA. The analyst (one of six designated for this duty) delivers the agency's top intelligence summary, the President's Daily Brief, to Mr. Bush, then stays to answer questions and get suggestions from Mr. Bush.

A similar effort early in the Carter administration was quickly killed by Mr. Carter's national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, who would not yield his briefing monopoly. In retrospect, the early turf battle between Mr. Brzezinski and Stanfield Turner, then director of central intelligence, was a signal of the destructive internecine foreign policy battles to come.

Mr. Bush's arrangement has produced "no heartburn" a senior White House official said. The White House chief of staff, John Sununu, the national security adviser, Brent Scowcroft, and his deputy, Robert Gates, also attend the briefings, as occasionally does William Webster, director of central intelligence; but they rarely intervene in the conversation between the CIA analyst and the president, according to one official.

Added to this is Mr. Bush's penchant for putting former CIA operatives in key policy jobs. Mr. Gates, for example, moved to the No. 2 job on the National Security Council from the corresponding position at the CIA after it became clear that he could not win Senate confirmation to head the agency.

In separate articles in The Washington Quarterly's winter issue, Mr. Gates and Anne Armstrong, the chairman of the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board, argue against a view given currency by the Iran-contra affair. The evidence uncovered by the Tower commission and statements by former Secretary of State George Shultz argue that the streams of intelligence and policy need to be kept separate, so that intelligence will not be skewed or suppressed to keep favored policies afloat.

But Mrs. Armstrong writes: "In some decisive respects, the problem in the Iran initiative was not the close relationship between the intelligence community and policymakers; rather it was its absence." Mr. Gates makes the same point in more general terms.

Mr. Bush's early moves provide evidence that he agrees with this view and is reorganizing the White House use of intelligence around it. The advantages of increasing feedback to the agency from its principal consumers are argued at some length by Mr. Gates, who notes examples of how presidents have felt betrayed by surprises coming from "household assessments" (Lyndon Johnson and Vietnam), Soviet missile capability (Richard Nixon), North Korean force levels (Jimmy Carter) and the Soviet gas pipeline (Ronald Reagan).

New presidents and their national security teams usually are ill-informed about intelligence capabilities. Mr. Gates wrote in the article, completed before the November election, "They usually learn the hard way," swinging from initially seeing the agency as omniscient to seeing it as another obstructionist part of the bureaucracy that is to be outflanked.

Mr. Bush and his staff should be able to avoid this steep learning curve. The president's challenge will instead be to make sure that this more efficiently organized intelligence flow does not become a closed loop. He will need to balance it with outside assessments, a habit that he has not evidenced with great frequency in his career. Now is a good time for him to start doing so.

The Washington Post

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1889: For Free Trade

WASHINGTON — The House of Representatives passed, this afternoon [March 1], the joint resolution to promote commercial union with Canada. The joint resolution provides that whenever it shall be duly certified to the President that the Government of Canada has declared its desire to establish commercial relations with the United States by having a uniform revenue system, like internal taxes to be collected, and like import duties to be imposed on all articles brought into either country from other nations with no duties upon the trade between the United States and Canada, he shall appoint three Commissioners to meet those who represent the Government of Canada and to prepare a plan. The resolution has still to pass the Senate.

1914: Honoring Alsace

PARIS — The tramp of feet through the rue de Rivoli, and a long line of

young men carrying the tricolor draped in black, hushed the noisy Sunday merry-making of Paris for a moment yesterday afternoon [March 1], and concentrated the thoughts of the multitude of the lost provinces of Alsace-Lorraine. It was the annual struggle pilgrimage to the statue of Strasbourg in the place de la Concorde. There was no shouting, no songs, no horse-play. The students marched without a band to lay their wreaths on the "Quand Meme" monument, passing between lines of people who shouted "Vive la France!" "Vive l'Alsace!"

1939: Women to Vote?

PARIS — French women, who, with those of Yugoslavia and Switzerland, are the only women in Europe who do not have the right to vote, will be going to the polls in the next election (1940), according to a prediction made yesterday (March 1) by Ducloux Edme de La Rocheffoucauld, president of the Union Nationale pour le Vote des Femmes.

OPINION

This Role-Model Theory Of Government Is Inane

By Charles Krauthammer

WASHINGTON — William Bennett, drug czar, had to pledge to give up cigarettes. John Tower, nominee for defense secretary, has to forswear alcohol. Next thing you know, the secretary of Health and Human Services will be required to take a safe-sex oath. The pursuit of virtue knows no bounds.

We in America are in the midst of a full-blown outbreak of congressional fastidiousness and the results are not pretty. Until now, ritual renunciations, revelations and other humiliations were demanded of presidential candidates only. The practice has now been extended to cabinet members. I will begin to

The role-model theory of government is inane. A country that cannot draw on its reservoir of tough little bastards to fight its battles is a country impoverished. Those in need of moral education should turn to church. State has other functions.

In 200 years the Senate has rejected only eight presidential nominees for the cabinet, and never the nominee of a newly elected president. Rejection is a weighty political act. The "moral" argument for doing so in this case is based on criteria so improvised that one is led to the conclusion that the argument is really political. Senate Democrats, led by Sen. Nunn, are showing George Bush who is in charge. The straight party-line vote in the Senate Armed Services Committee shows that senators were not giving their independent reading of the FBI report. They were falling in behind Senator Nunn or President Bush.

Mr. Tower has become a test of strength between the parties, between the branches, and between Mr. Nunn and Mr. Bush. If Mr. Nunn wins, he becomes the most important arbiter of national security policy in the country after the president. He becomes de facto leader of the congressional Democratic Party and a logical choice to take Mr. Bush on again, this time in 1992.

This would be an enormous political boost for Mr. Nunn. And yet his sober, self-effacing manner permits him, as no other politician, regularly to escape the charge of self-aggrandizement. Whatever he does, no matter how political, he remains Mr. National Interest.

A country needs the tough little bastards to fight its battles.

enjoy the trend when it extends to Congress. But since Congress specializes in inventing standards of conduct for everyone save Congress, I undoubtedly will be denied the pleasure.

At least regarding potential presidents, this ransacking of the candidate's personal life has a shred of logic, since the presidency has become largely a symbolic office. (It will become even more so if the Senate denies the president his choice of defense secretary.) And we want our symbols, like our celebrities, to fit our current fads and fancies. High among these are our moral fads and fancies. A current favorite is to see health as proof of character, and good hygiene as a sign of high moral virtue.

It is one thing to have presidents undergo public trial of their personal habits. It is quite another to do the same to cabinet secretaries. A cabinet is not a symbolic body. The defense secretary's job is not to be a role model for an assign. It is to keep the assign armed, trained and out of war. For the defense secretary needs to be shrewd, tough and experienced. If he is a moral educator as well, fine. If he is not, who cares?

Many senators appear to care. They seem to accept the new standard for cabinet service enunciated by Paul Weyrich, conservative activist and public scold. Writing in the Wall Street Journal, Mr. Weyrich explained that we Americans ought not be denied our "rightful expectation that public officials be people we can respect as honest and moral role models."

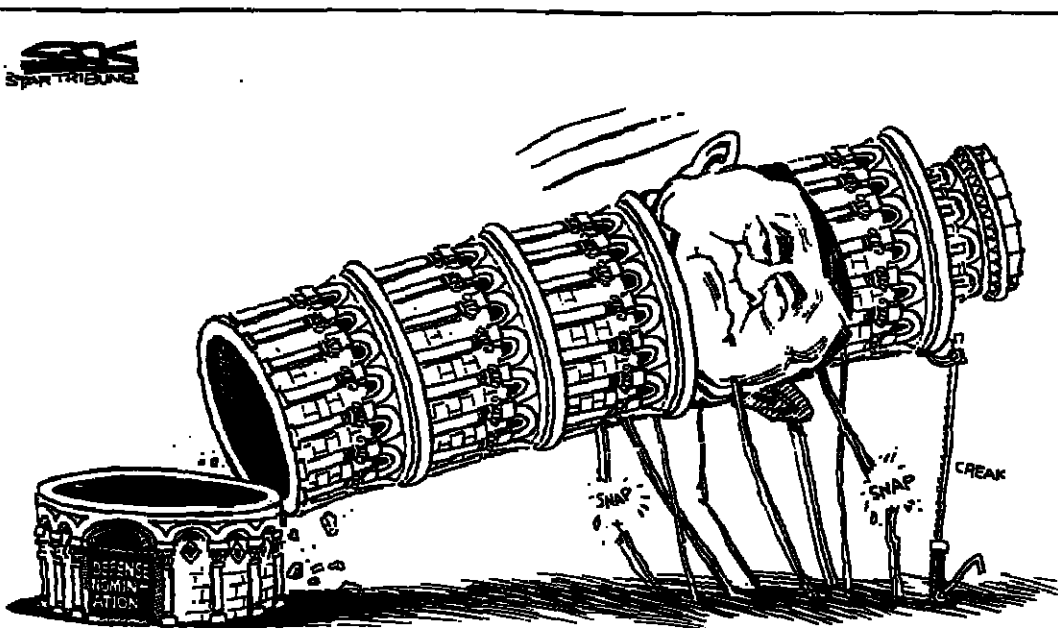
Now no one has called Mr. Tower dishonest. If the Weyrich standard for cabinet fitness is to rule, we need two cabinets. The Role Model Cabinet would be peopled by paragons of virtue. Mother Teresa for Housing and Urban Development, Betty Ford for drug czar, Audie Murphy for the Pentagon. The real cabinet would consist of grizzled veterans who can run things.

Two years ago, he challenged the administration's interpretation of the ABM Treaty. A few weeks later, he joined with the majority leader, Robert Byrd, and other Democrats in proposing legislation that would have terminated the American refueling of Kuwaiti vessels in the Gulf within 90 days unless both houses of Congress expressly voted otherwise. The first was a questionable idea, given the delicate state of nuclear arms talks at the time. The second was simply a very bad idea.

In both cases, Mr. Nunn was fighting for what he believed. But he also was fighting for institutional prerogatives (the treaty- and war-making powers of Congress) that would not incidentally have enhanced his power as Congress's leader on national security issues. Now his aim is the first veto of a cabinet member in 30 years, an even greater assertion of power.

The Democratic Party is increasingly shut out of presidential politics. Naturally, it wants to increase the power of Congress at the expense of the presidency. But that is not necessarily good for a country with an already weak chief executive. If he beats Mr. Bush this time, Mr. Nunn will present it as a victory for the national interest. But the will of ambition—institutional and personal—will be increasingly hard to disguise.

Washington Post Writers Group.



The LEANING TOWER OF WASHINGTON

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Nuclear Power Is No Help

Regarding "The Greenhouse Effect" (Jan. 28).

This editorial from The New York Times asserts that a plan to help postpone the greenhouse effect should include development of "a new generation of safer, cheaper nuclear power plants." However, as a staff attorney for the U.S. Public Interest Research Group, I should like to note that nuclear power has proved to be an unsafe, unreliable, uneconomical energy source, and we would be better off pursuing the other anti-greenhouse steps the editorial recommends: phasing out chlorofluorocarbons, developing solar power, conserving energy and preserving forests.

Future reactors may prove to be less susceptible to meltdown than current plants. Or they may not; the technology is still untested. We do know that they will not be safe. Any process that produces radioactive material is inherently unsafe. Even low doses of radiation can cause genetic damage, and nuclear waste remains radioactive for thousands of years.

Construction of nuclear plants is so expensive that it has led utilities into bankruptcy and brought exorbitant rate increases in many regions.

Cheaper, safer energy is available. As Peter Passell's Economic Scene column pointed out (1/27, Jan. 21), meeting higher efficiency standards for refrigerators would alone eliminate the need to

build 14 nuclear power plants. Furthermore, renewable energy sources already supply 9 percent of America's total energy (more than nuclear plants do), and their contribution is expected to double by the year 2000. While new renewable technologies like solar photovoltaic cells are developing, efficient natural gas plants offer a low-carbon alternative at one-third the cost and one-fifth the construction time of nuclear reactors.

Yes, the greenhouse effect is for real, and it calls for a rapid, effective, environmentally sound response that should not include nuclear power.

BILL MAGAVERN, Washington.

Safire on Tower

Regarding "Breath Tests at the Cabinet Door" (Opinion, Feb. 14).

William Safire has gone to a great deal of trouble to try to make the Senate look ridiculous for conducting its investigation of John Tower, but he has missed the whole point. The fact that a former senator has never before been refused appointment to the cabinet is a poor argument for not thoroughly investigating and refusing, when necessary, one who is unfit for the post.

If Mr. Tower is a heavy drinker and a "womanizer" this shows character weakness and poor judgment and would be reason enough to deny him the position of secretary of defense. But the real issue is the \$750,000 he has received, in a

short period of time since his retirement from the Senate, as "adviser" to companies involved in the production of military equipment and arms. This, at a time when the world is looking to America for steps in disarmament, is a conflict of interests which is dangerous and cannot be overlooked.

SANDRA GRUHL, Waging am Sec. West Germany.

What is wholly unreasonable is Mr. Safire's assertion that the Senate is presumptuous in blackballing presidential appointments when the president has no equivalent authority to blackball Senate staff appointments. Far from being presumptuous, the Senate is obliged under the Constitution to review these, and many other, presidential appointments and would be derelict in its duty if it were merely to act, as Mr. Safire seems to suggest, as a rubber stamp.

Surely the framers of the Constitution, who were no slouches on the subject of the separation of power, knew what they were about when they gave the Senate this authority.

JOHN H. LEAVITT, Surrey, England.

Rushdie: 'Go for Broke'

Salman Rushdie, who was recently condemned to death by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, discussed his approach to writing in an essay on Günter Grass that was published in 1985 in the

After Seven Healthy Years, Glad to Have the Hack Back

By Diane Ouding

NEW YORK — A month or so ago, I started smoking again, after seven years of smoke-free virtue. Everybody, of course, asked me why I did this terrible thing, so I evolved the following, exactly truthful answer: They were the worst seven years of my life, excluding my childhood, where I had no power over anything.

In those seven smokeless years, I

MEANWHILE

couldn't focus my brain; I couldn't write; I couldn't find a job where I could, as they say, work up to my ability. My love life went into the dumpster, and, of course, as all of you stoppers know, I got fat. When I stopped, I was 37 and thought I would live forever. Now I am 44 and know I am not going to live forever anyway.

I am happy to report that, smoking again, life is going just great. I've got my old familiar cough back, but nothing is free. Spiritually, smoking has been a bolt of lightning, a jump start to my soul.

When I stopped, I really thought I was going to die, not at 65, say, but by

Thursday. Now I know my chances and I think I would rather have 10 or 15 good years of working, focusing my brain, coughing and being thin. Of course I hope I have more than 10 or 15 years, but for the last seven smoke-free years I have been vibrantly healthy and in many ways dead.

There is a famous quotation that goes something like this: "If you don't smoke and you don't drink, you don't live longer, it just seems longer." In Woody Allen's film "Interiors," one character serves up a piece of cheesecake and says, "You can live to be a hundred if you give up all the things that make you want to live to be a hundred."

I cannot help thinking that we are not meant to turn perfectly unused, undamaged corpses back into the earth at 90. The idea is to do something while you are here. A little wear and tear is part and parcel. Life takes its toll and we have a choice. Without abuseable substances, would we really have had the works of Tennessee Williams, William Faulkner, Lillian Hellman, F. Scott Fitzgerald and even poor, sad, funny, tragic John Belushi? Instead we might just have had five jolly joggers.

I realize my decision will be big trouble in a city where smoking is illegal in all indoor public areas. I know I will go crazy on airplanes, where, because of the wonders of deregulation, a two-hour nonsmoking flight often turns into a four-hour ordeal, as you spend the first two hours parked on the runway.

But I will not be alone in my decision. When I was younger, I often noticed that people in their 40s and 50s went back to smoking. I always asked why and I got varying answers, from "It was fun" to "I was fat." The best one came from a man who said: "I'm 55 now and I stopped at 36. My life expectancy is only 68 anyway. Either way the odds for me are about the same. So why not?"

I know tobacco companies will try to give me money when they see this. Well, I won't take it. This is a personal decision for which I take responsibility. But if they really want to do something nice, they might toss the money to Blue Cross so that it might hold down its ever skyrocketing health insurance rates. If they really feel generous, or guilty, they could even make a special fund, just for the benefit of all those personal-decision folks like me.

Ms. Ouding, a writer, lives in New York City. She contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

GENERAL NEWS

In Iran, Unity in Diversity Is the Rule

New York Times Service

PARIS — Ayatollah Mohammed Yazdi's green eyes flashed with impatience during a flight from Tehran to the Gulf island of Lavan last month. He had been asked whether he considered himself among "pragmatists" or revolutionary "purists" in the Iranian leadership. Such terms, he replied, do not apply to Iran.

"The problem," he said, "is that the world is not used to our system of government." The answer from this religious scholar, one of 12 members of the powerful Council of Guardians, was an understatement, to say the least. In Iran, such words as moderate, pragmatist, hard-liner, extremist and radical are not used. This is largely because such terms cannot adequately illustrate the political or ideological dimensions of the governing clergy.

There are well-known differences among the leadership on domestic and foreign policy. But classifying the leaders in ways that would make them resemble separate parties, or assuming that their disputes must be harbingers of violent clashes, is misleading.

A better perspective accepts the existence of what an Egyptian expert in Iranian affairs, Fahmy Howaidi, calls a "multiplicity of centers of powers" that agree on some points and diverge on others.

And the most enduring feature of the Iranian leadership is the cohesion of the clergy. This was evident to the Reagan administration after its failed attempts to deal with the "moderates" during the Iran-contra affair. It has surfaced again with Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's call for the killing of the Salman Rushdie, the British author whose book, "The Satanic Verses," is considered blasphemous to Muslims.

A tight-knit elite of a few hundred ayatollahs and lesser clergymen make up the ruling group. They are the product of a grueling

education system in the Shiite religious universities of Qum, the heart of Shiite Muslim scholarship. Most spent at least a decade together there as students and teachers. They have earned their religious titles by mastering tested disciplines of scholarship, speech and debate.

Iranian leaders say disputes in this establishment are handled deftly. "Differences ex-

The rule is that losers fold their tents and follow winners, until they get an opportunity to persuade the majority to change direction.

ist on details, but they never touch the heart," Ayatollah Yazdi said.

In interpreting events in Iran, outsiders tend to be thrown off by the sharp tone and abrupt reversals in the debate among mullahs. They predict violent clashes when Ayatollah Khomeini, the supreme leader, dies.

But the heated exchanges can also be found in the religious training of Qum. Passionate arguing of one's point of view and the taking of initiatives and positions are encouraged. What is known in the West as "creative tension" is developed to Machiavellian dimensions. It is known as *jihad*, or the quest.

Moreover, all the clerics are bound by a deep mistrust of both East and West.

This adds up to the ability of any group of mullahs, each of whom has an individual base of support, to agree on the need for "radical"

policies in one area, such as foreign affairs, but to disagree in another, such as economics. Still, they remain fundamentally loyal to the rule of the clergy.

Broadly speaking, there are three major political tendencies in Iran today, two led by the clergy.

One, led by the speaker of the parliament, Hashemi Rafsanjani, expresses the hope that economic growth can be nurtured with international cooperation and free enterprise.

The second, backed by Ahmed Khomeini, Ayatollah Khomeini's son, argues that an open-door policy will compromise Iranian independence. This group also advocates a planned economy.

But the lines between these groups are not necessarily clear. President Ali Khamenei, a cleric who favors an open-door policy, supports more planning of the economy. And Ayatollah Khomeini's son, while differing with Mr. Rafsanjani's economic views, has a close friendship with him.

The third tendency consists of groupings of nonclerical politicians who are more liberal on questions of personal freedom. But they remain a dormant force, and are likely to get a chance to share in governing only if the religious establishment allows its differences to deteriorate into an open fight.

While this could happen when Ayatollah Khomeini dies, experts say the cohesiveness of the clergy should be taken into account before predicting such events.

It is true that over the last decade the Iranian clergy has executed hundreds of opponents. But very few of the victims were clergymen.

Schism among the clergy is handled differently and delicately. The rule is that losers fold their tents and follow winners, until they get an opportunity to persuade the majority to change direction.

—YOUSSEF M. IBRAHIM

OIL: Japan Trims Iran Oil Purchases Over Rushdie

(Continued from page 1)

to Iran would not be available, Iran was seeking as much as \$2 billion in credits from West Germany.

On Friday, a British trade fair planned in Tehran was canceled. Over the last two weeks, New Zealand, which exports lamb to Iran, issued a formal protest over the Rushdie affair. Spain, the Netherlands and Sweden each canceled planned visits to Iran by business delegations.

If the Rushdie controversy worsens, it is certain in the view of many oil executives that imports of oil from Iran will be severely restricted by Western European nations. Italian, French and British oil companies import oil from Iran for worldwide distribution.

RUSSELL BAKER
IN THE AP COLUMN LAST WEEKEND
DISCUSSING THE RUSHDIE CASE

More importantly, Iranian and foreign oil executives said the following projects are certain to be disrupted by the growing freeze on economic cooperation:

• A planned expansion of Iran's inland production capacity by 25 percent to a daily average of four million barrels over the next 12 to 18 months, which will require spare parts and hard currency credits from the West to purchase sophisticated machinery.

• Plans to revive oil production at sea over the next three years in the Gulf by rebuilding Iran's platforms in 11 offshore fields. At least a dozen of these sophisticated structures have been demolished in the war, reducing offshore output from 780,000 barrels daily in 1980 to 180,000 barrels a day now.

• Projects to expand the refining capacity of Iran from 620,000 barrels a day to 1.5 million barrels a

day over the next five years. These plans were under way with the help of foreign companies including Snamprogetti SpA of Italy and Japan Gasoline Co., GPL, and Chiyoda Chemical Engineering & Construction Co. of Japan.

Even if these governments allowed their companies to stay involved, they may find financing hard to come by, some bankers in Tehran noted.

• The reconstruction of the huge Iran-Japan Petrochemical complex, the single major industrial project of Iran.

The installation has been plagued with problems from the start. It suffered heavy damage after being nearly completed when the Gulf War started in 1980 and Japan pulled out of the project. Iran is now trying to persuade the Japanese to return. It will cost \$1 billion to \$2 billion to complete and repair the installation.

Head of Meissen Stays in the West

The Associated Press

BONN — The head of East Germany's Meissen porcelain factory has chosen to remain in West Germany, according to security sources.

For several years, Reinhard Fichte had been director of the famous ceramic factory in Meissen, which is about 20 kilometers (12 miles) east of Leipzig. Its china has been known for its craftsmanship for more than 200 years.

Earlier Tuesday, the newspapers Bild and Hamburg Abendblatt reported that Mr. Fichte had remained in the West after attending a Frankfurt trade fair. According to the Abendblatt, in addition to his duties at Meissen, Mr. Fichte had been a close adviser to Günter Mittag, an economics expert and important member of the Communist Party Politburo.

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AT THE PALACE HOTEL, MADRID, ON APRIL 11, 1989

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THE PROGRAM

APRIL 10

21:00 DINNER - PALACE HOTEL

Guest Speaker: Pedro Solbes Mira, Secretary of State to the EEC.

APRIL 11

9:30 Chairman's Introductory Remarks

9:45 ECONOMIC OUTLOOK FOR SPAIN INTO THE 1990's

Carlos Solchaga, Minister of Economy and Finance

10:30 BRUSSELS PROGRESS REPORT

Elliott Reuter, Chief Spokesman for Bruce Millan, Regional Policy, European Commission.

11:00 TOWARDS THE SINGLE MARKET: OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES FOR SPAIN

Apolonia Ruiz Ligerio, Secretary of State for Trade.

11:45 COFFEE

12:15 THE INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS CLIMATE AND SPANISH COMPETITIVENESS: 1992 AND BEYOND

Juan Antonio Garcia Diaz, President, Uralita (Grupo)

Candida Velazquez Gazdaru, Chairman, Telefonica

Apolonia Rodriguez, Secretary of UGT Federate Activity

Luis Crousier, Chairman, National Securities Board.

* To be confirmed.

14:00 LUNCH

ROLE OF LATIN AMERICA IN THE ECONOMIC LIFE OF EUROPE

Guest Lunch Speaker: "Mario Vargas Llosa, Peruvian writer, Presidential Candidate.

16:00 SPANISH ADVERTISING IN THE EUROPEAN CONTEXT

Donald Gunn, Senior Vice President, Director, Creative Resources Worldwide, Leo Burnett.

16:00 THE OUTLOOK FOR THE SPANISH MEDIA

Jesus de Polanco, President, El Pais.

17:00 THE INTERNATIONALIZATION OF BANKING, FINANCE AND INVESTMENT IN SPAIN

Marcel Gusech, Member of the Board, Kuwait Investment Office

18:00 THE INFRASTRUCTURE AND TOURISM: INITIATIVES TO COMPETE IN EUROPE

Jose Barriomero, Minister for Transport, Communications and Tourism.

18:45 CLOSING REMARKS

19:00 Close of Conference.

REGISTRATION FORM

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2-3-89

FBI to Overhaul Anti-Bias Division After Internal Report Echoes Critics

By Philip Shenon
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The director of the FBI has ordered sweeping changes in the bureau's affirmative action program in light of findings that the bureau has discriminated against black and Hispanic employees.

The announcement Tuesday came in congressional testimony by the director, William S. Sessions, who reported that an internal investigation had uncovered serious deficiencies in the operation of the bureau's Office of Equal Employment Opportunity Affairs.

In what appeared to be a substantial concession to critics, Mr. Sessions said the Federal Bureau of Investigation would expand the responsibilities of the office and re-

place its director, a longtime FBI agent, with someone from outside. The bureau said the future assignment of the current office director, Melvin L. Geter, was uncertain.

Mr. Sessions's remarks were the FBI's most direct public acknowledgment that the affirmative action policies of an agency responsible for enforcing the nation's civil rights laws might have failed to prevent racism within the agency.

"The FBI is a proud organization," he said in prepared remarks to the House Judiciary Committee Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights. "It has sometimes been difficult for us to recognize that there is the potential for injustice in our own ranks."

The director said he had also ordered that black and Hispanic

agents be placed on the bureau's internal promotion boards, that FBI employees receive more extensive racial sensitivity training and that the budget for the equal employment office be increased substantially.

Critics of the bureau's affirmative action policies said they would be watching closely to be certain the proposals were carried out. Last year a federal district judge in El Paso, Texas, found that the bureau had engaged in systematic discrimination against its Hispanic agents.

In a separate, highly publicized case, the Justice Department concluded that a black FBI agent, Donald Kochon, had been subjected to a campaign of often vicious racial harassment by his white colleagues.

EUROPEAN TOPICS

Greece Sets Incentives To Lower Car Exhaust

In an effort to fight air pollution, Greece on Wednesday announced tax cuts for car owners who buy new cars equipped with catalytic converters, which run on lead-free gasoline. The cuts, which take effect immediately, are based on engine size, and some rates will decline as much as 79 percent.

The government also announced subsidies of up to \$6,400 for taxi owners in Athens and Salonika who buy new cars that use lead-free fuel. Athens is one of the most polluted cities in the world. Taxi drivers in the city repeatedly went on strike last year after the government restricted the circulation of their vehicles in the city center in an effort to lower smog levels.

Car dealers, however, said that Greece had not yet imported any cars equipped with catalytic converters. Greece has no domestic car industry.

Irish Fishing Tangle Trips the Government

Prime Minister Charles J. Haughey of Ireland has said he may call a general election over a dispute about fishing license fees that has been dragging on for more than a year. On Sunday at



BETTER NOT TO LOOK — An ongoing strike by garbage collectors leaves this Athenian nothing to see but the sidewalk.

the annual conference of his Fianna Fail party, Mr. Haughey said he would not accept a defeat in parliament over "this silly row."

The so-called "rod war" began in January last year when the government introduced a 15 punt (\$22 at current rates) license fee for the first time on trout and certain other freshwater fish. The fees were to be used to control

pollution and to maintain fish stocks.

But anglers across Ireland refused to pay the fees and began boycotting lakes and rivers. They said they had maintained fishing stocks through local clubs without government help. Signs saying "Licensed Anglers Not Welcome Here" went up around lakes and rivers, and many of the 200,000 anglers who visit Ireland each year are staying away, threatening the annual 45-million punt tourist industry.

Fine Gael, the main opposition party, said it would propose a motion in parliament calling for a "voluntary contribution" to replace the fee.

Around Europe

Carmelite nuns living in a convent at the site of the Auschwitz-Birkenau death camp in Poland should be required to move "as soon as possible" to temporary quarters while a new convent is built, a French Jewish leader, Theo Klein, said this week. Under an agreement between Jewish and Roman Catholic leaders, concluded two years ago, the nuns were to leave the site last week. But Cardinal Albert Decourtray, archbishop of Lyon, who like Mr. Klein is a member of the international panel that drew up the agreement, said recently that construction of a new convent had not even started. He said the nuns would be asked to move to temporary housing if by July 22, Mr. Klein said the delays were "not acceptable." The convent is in an old

theater that was used in World War II to store poison gas that was used to murder Jews.

Drivers in the Netherlands should turn on their headlights even during the day, according to Transport Minister Neelke Smit Kroes. Mrs. Smit Kroes said this week that she hoped to make the use of headlights during daylight hours compulsory by the end of 1990, and called on all European Community countries to enforce the practice. She said that road accidents in Scandinavia, for example, declined by about 5 percent a year after drivers were told to turn on their lights during the day. The practice has been compulsory in Norway since April.

King Arthur's legendary Round Table lies buried in Scotland, and it is not a table, according to Burke's Peerage, the chronicle of British nobility. Harold Brooks-Baker, the publisher of Burke's, said the Round Table was in reality a "rotunda," or circular hall. He said recent research indicated that it was built of stone, probably by the Romans, and used by King Arthur as a meeting place for his knights. The remains are "almost" certainly buried near Stirling in central Scotland, and would cost up to £200,000 (\$350,000) to uncover, Mr. Brooks-Baker said. The discovery "will be another blow" to those who claim King Arthur's court was in England or Wales, he added.

Syske Looijen

7 Named to State Department Posts

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The White House has formally announced seven top State Department appointees.

The appointments, announced Tuesday, are:

- John R. Bolton, assistant attorney general in charge of the civil division, as assistant secretary for international organization affairs.
- Douglas P. Mulholland, domestic policy and research analyst

in the Bush administration and a CIA officer from 1956 to 1979, as assistant secretary for intelligence and research. He replaces Morton I. Abramowitz, a career Foreign Service officer who is expected to become ambassador to Turkey.

- Jewel S. Lafontant, a senior partner in a Chicago law firm and deputy solicitor general in the Nixon administration, to be U.S. coordinator for refugee affairs and ambassador at large.

The other nominees announced Tuesday were known: Bernard W. Aronson as assistant secretary for inter-American affairs; Herman J. Cohen, assistant secretary for African affairs; John H. Kelly, assistant secretary for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, and Richard L. Armitage, assistant secretary for East Asian and Pacific affairs.

Only Mr. Cohen and Mr. Kelly are career Foreign Service officers.

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GENERAL

The International Livestock Centre for Africa (ILCA), with headquarters in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia is one of the 13 international agricultural research organizations which are supported by the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR). The Centre has research activities throughout sub-Saharan Africa and zonal research sites in Kenya, Nigeria, Niger and Mali.

ILCA's major activities are research (in Animal Science, Plant Science and Economics), training and information, and its goal is to achieve measurable and sustainable increases in livestock output in sub-Saharan Africa. ILCA has 60 internationally recruited staff and 600 locally recruited staff.

With purpose-built offices and research facilities on a large landscaped site close to Addis Ababa's international airport, the Centre's headquarters provide a pleasant working environment and sports and leisure facilities. The city, which enjoys pleasant weather throughout the year, has a large, diverse expatriate community and diplomatic missions from more than 75 nations. It is also the seat of the organization of African Unity (OAU) and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA). There are several international schools covering American, British, French, German and Italian systems, among others.

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SCIENCE

Exotic Diseases in Jet Age

By Lawrence K. Altman

A RESIDENT of a Chicago suburb died a few weeks ago from a rare African viral disease that he caught after flying to the funeral of a parent in Nigeria.

It was the first case of Lassa fever in the United States in more than a decade and only the third since the discovery of the virus that causes it in 1969.

While spread of the fever in the United States is unlikely, the tragedy is a vivid reminder that, in an age of jet travel, exotic diseases usually confined to remote areas can show up anywhere.

And this can present particular problems for physicians, who typically do not immediately look for exotic diseases.

Indeed, doctors are taught to think of common treatable conditions first. The expression, "When you hear hoofbeats, don't think of zebras," is often repeated on hospital rounds.

With Lassa fever, in particular, diagnosis can be tricky. The disease, named for the small town in northeastern Nigeria where it was first recognized, mimics other viral infections in its early stages.

Eventually, however, some patients develop more serious symptoms, including severe vomiting, bleeding and a high fever. The disease can be fatal, but early treatment is often successful. Still, it remains a major health problem in western and central Africa.

The virus that causes the disease was identified two decades ago after an outbreak in Lassa. Scientists at Yale University found it after studying specimens from three nurses who contracted the disease: two of them died, while the third survived after flying to New York for care.

The latest U.S. case involved a 43-year-old mechanical engineer from Glen Ellyn, Illinois, whose name has not been disclosed. Dr. Robert A. Chase, a specialist in infectious diseases who consulted in the last stages of the case, said the man flew to Nigeria in mid-January.

The engineer felt well when he returned to Chicago on Feb. 1. Two days later, when he developed a headache and fever of 101 degrees Fahrenheit (38.3 centigrade), his symptoms were attributed to influenza, which was striking thousands of other people in the area at the time.

A week later he developed a sore throat that did not respond to antibiotics. A few days later, when he went to a clinic again, blood tests showed severe liver damage. He was admitted to Central DuPage Hospital in Winfield, Illinois, on Feb. 15. His fever reached 103 degrees.

When Dr. Chase first saw the engineer, he was breathing four times as fast as normal, 80 times a minute. His face was swollen. He bled from the bowel and was in shock, reflecting collapse of the circulatory system.

Although there was liver damage, Dr. Chase noted features that distinguished the case from severe hepatitis: The skin was not yellow from jaundice and he was not in a coma. The background of the Nigeria trip led him to suspect a viral hemorrhagic fever, meaning a disease that can cause severe bleeding.

But which one? Dr. Chase called the Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta and determined that Lassa fever was the best bet, although lab studies would be needed to confirm the diagnosis.

Dr. Chase then called ICN Pharmaceuticals Inc. of Costa Mesa, California, for intravenous ribavirin. ICN had not received approval to market the ribavirin, but the Food and Drug Administration immediately gave Dr. Chase clearance to use it.

The shipment arrived a few hours after the man died on Feb. 16.

Dr. Chase said it was logical for the doctors who first treated the man to think of the flu and other common illnesses. But doctors sometimes fail to ask soon enough about a patient's recent travels. Since jets fly faster than the incubation period of nearly all infectious diseases, a traveler may not become ill for days, or even months.

International Plan to Save the Elephant

By William K. Stevens

New York Times Service

THE African elephant — mythic symbol of a continent, keystone of its ecology and the largest land animal remaining on earth — has become the object of one of the biggest, broadest international efforts yet mounted to turn a threatened species off the road to extinction.

But it is not only the elephant's survival that is at stake, conservationists say.

Unlike the endangered tiger, unlike even the great whales, the African elephant is in great measure the architect of its environment.

As a voracious eater of vegetation, it largely shapes the forest and savanna surroundings in which it lives, thereby setting the terms of existence for millions of other species — from zebras to gazelles to giraffes and wildebeests — that share its habitat.

And as the elephant disappears, scientists and conservationists say, many other species will also disappear from vast stretches of forest and savanna, drastically altering and impoverishing whole ecosystems.

Just as the American buffalo was hunted almost to extinction a century ago, so the African elephant is now the victim of an onslaught of commercial killing, stimulated by soaring global demand for ivory.

As recently as the 1930s, some 10 million elephants lived south of the Sahara. By 1979 only 1.5 million remained, according to scientists' best estimates, and in the decade

since then their numbers have been cut to an estimated 650,000.

"The richest continent in the world in terms of large mammals is up against a real crisis," David Western, a wildlife biologist, said in a telephone interview. He is the Nairobi-based director of Wildlife Conservation International, a division of the New York Zoological Society.

In an atmosphere of mounting alarm among conservationists, a new international coordinating group backed by 21 ivory-producing and ivory-consuming countries met in London last month and adopted an ambitious plan of action.

Against admittedly long odds, the multinational rescue effort is aimed both at stopping the slaughter of the elephants in the short term and nurturing them as a vital "keystone species" in the long run.

It is the elephant's metabolism and appetite that make it a disturber of the environment and therefore an important creator of habitat.

In a constant search for the 300 pounds (135 kilograms) of vegetation it must have every day, it kills small trees and underbrush and pulls branches off big trees as high as its trunk will reach.

This creates innumerable open spaces in both deep tropical forests and in the woodlands that cover part of the African savannas.

The resulting patchwork, a mosaic of vegetation in various stages of regeneration, in turn creates a greater variety of forage that attracts a greater variety of other vegetation-eaters than would otherwise be the case.



Appetite of elephants shapes environment of other animals.

The elephants' foraging creates a mixture of savanna woodlands (what the Africans call bush) and grassland. The result is a highly diverse array of other plant-eating species: those like the zebra, wildebeest and gazelle, that graze; those like the giraffe, bushbuck and lesser kudu, that browse on tender shoots, buds, twigs and leaves; and plant-eating primates like the ba-

slim pickings for large, hoofed plant-eaters.

By pulling down trees and eating new growth, elephants enlarge natural openings in the canopy, allowing plants to regenerate on the forest floor and bringing down vegetation from the canopy so that smaller species can get at it.

In such situations, the rain forest becomes hospitable to large plant-eating mammals such as bongos, bush pigs, duikers, forest hogs, swamp antelopes, forest buffaloes, okapis, sometimes gorillas and always a host of smaller animals that thrive on secondary growth.

When elephants disappear and the forest reverts, the larger mammals give way to smaller, nimbler animals like monkeys, squirrels and rodents.

The plan adopted by the group in London starts from the premise that it will be impossible to save all 650,000 remaining elephants. The goal is to select up to 40 target populations of elephants in key habitats and to focus efforts and resources on them.

By saving the 200,000 to 300,000 elephants in those areas, the group hopes to preserve the "essence of the species" and maintain essential habitats for other large mammals.

The plan envisions a new effort to curb trade in illegal ivory and to help combat poachers by enlisting local populations in the cause.

Poachers "are like guerrillas; they need the support of the people to operate," said Curtis Bohlen, senior vice president of the World Wildlife Fund in Washington, a key organizer of the new coordinating group.

INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS

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Treatments Lag for Children With AIDS

By Sally Squires

Washington Post Service

THE growing urgency of the AIDS epidemic is forcing a re-examination of how American children afflicted with AIDS are treated with experimental drugs.

"Traditionally, children have not been entered into clinical trials of new drugs until the drugs have been shown to be safe and effective in adults," Dr. Anthony S. Fauci, associate director for AIDS research, told the U.S. House of Representatives' Human Resources and Intergovernmental Relations subcommittee last week. "But we believe that the life-threatening nature of HIV infection may justify a modification of this policy."

As a result, Dr. Fauci said, the National Institutes of Health is working with the Food and Drug Administration to revise the way drug trials are conducted in children with AIDS. "In consultation with the Food and Drug Administration, trials of new agents are now being planned and conducted in such a way that development and testing of the drug in children occurs nearly in parallel with testing in adults," he said.

One of the first drugs to be tested, Dr. Fauci said, will be the anti-retroviral agent Zidovudine, which will be given to children with AIDS as part of a National Cancer Institute study.

Yet drug treatment and other services for children with AIDS lag far behind that of adults, a variety of experts testified.

Treatment of pediatric AIDS has been hampered in part by significant differences in how infants and

children metabolize drugs, compared with adults and even older children. "The effective doses of drug may be different in each population, and the drug may produce differing therapeutic as well as toxic side effects," Dr. Fauci said. For this reason, he said, separate—and time-consuming—trials of drugs such as AZT have had to be conducted in children and adults.

The disease can run a very different course in youngsters than it does in adults. Infected children develop the full-blown disease sooner than adults do, and succumb to it earlier. In addition, large numbers of youngsters with AIDS develop "distinctive" symptoms, Dr. Fauci said, "such as developmental delay, motor dysfunction and even mental retardation."

Diagnosis of HIV infection is much more difficult in infants and children than it is in adults, in part since many babies born to HIV-infected mothers may at first test positive for the AIDS virus because of antibodies acquired during birth. Estimates are, however, that only 30 percent to 40 percent of these babies will develop the disease. But there is no good way to pinpoint which babies will remain HIV-positive and at risk for developing AIDS, Dr. Fauci said.

Meanwhile, the AIDS epidemic continues to exact a heavy toll of infants, children and adolescents in the United States. As of last week, 1,432 cases of AIDS in children younger than 13 had been reported to the U.S. Centers for Disease Control.

According to the report of the Health and Human Services Secretary's Work Group on Pediatric HIV Infection and Disease, for every child with AIDS, "another two to 10 are infected with HIV."

AIDS is now the ninth leading cause of death among children 1 to 4 years of age, and the seventh leading killer among young people 15 to 24 years of age. "If current trends continue, AIDS could well be among the top five causes of death for children ages 1 to 4 in the next three to four years," Dr. Antonio Novello, deputy director of the National Institute on Child

Health and Human Development, told the subcommittee.

Victims of pediatric AIDS are most likely to be poor, minority children. Black children comprise about 15 percent of U.S. children, but they account for 53 percent of AIDS cases. "Hispanic children, who represent 10 percent of the population of U.S. children, account for 22 percent of all childhood AIDS cases," said Dr. Novello.

The growing number of infants, children and adolescents afflicted with AIDS is stretching the United States' health care system paper thin, physicians and nurses testified. At the same time, the practice of forcing hospitals to compete against each other for scarce federal AIDS care dollars threatens to limit both the amount and the quality of care, especially for children with AIDS.

"This type of grant funding allows for no stability of service," Dr. Joanne E. Lukomnik, medical and executive director of the Albert Einstein College of Medicine's Comprehensive Family Care Center, told the House subcommittee.

Fragmented funding "will result in poor quality, haphazard efforts," Dr. Lukomnik said. "If we are to make any impact, the support for these AIDS-related services needs to be comprehensive and continuing."

IN BRIEF

Chimpanzees Declared 'Endangered'

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The U.S. government has declared the African chimpanzee an endangered species, despite concerns by medical researchers about tighter restrictions on their use in AIDS studies.

In approving a petition by world-famous chimpanzee researcher Jane Goodall and wildlife groups seeking endangered status for the primate, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service banned on Monday the importation of chimpanzees caught in the wild.

However, to meet concerns that its ruling might hamper biomedical research, the agency said it would allow continued use of chimpanzees already in captivity in U.S. laboratories as well as zoos, circuses and other private facilities. It also will permit importation of chimps bred in captivity abroad, with the exception of facilities in Africa.

Ear Infections Resist Penicillin

NEW YORK (NYT) — Bacteria that cause ear infections in children are becoming increasingly resistant to penicillin, studies have found. Although the resistant bacteria respond to other antibiotics, these alternative drugs are more expensive.

Until recently, penicillin "was sacrosanct" in treating ear infections, said Dr. George H. McCracken Jr. of the University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center in Dallas. Now, said Dr. Robert C. Wang of the Manhattan Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital in New York, "we think that penicillin will not work for kids for the most part."

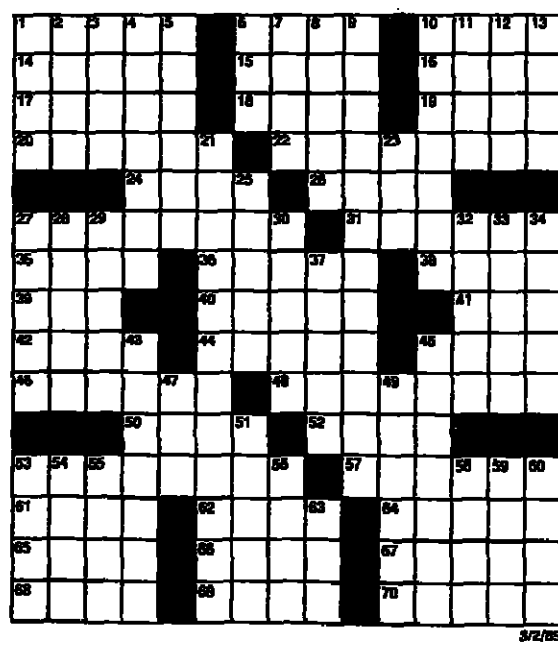
Many doctors, including Dr. Jerome Klein of Boston University Medical School, still use penicillin as the initial drug in treating ear infections. "If penicillin works the child feels better in two to three days," said Dr. Klein. "If not, you switch." He added that, if the percentage of resistant bacteria gets much higher, he will stop using penicillin in treating ear infections.

ACROSS

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- 61 Jal —
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- 64 Gold, silver or bronze object
- 65 Cripple
- 66 All tied up
- 67 French river
- 68 What to make meat

Solution to Previous Puzzle

LATE BETTE SAD
ALOT EITHEL AVER
DOYOUTHINKABOUT
YES BROS SLICE
PEAS AMPERES
ROSARY THAIS
EDIT AROAR CHI
NOTHINGELSETHAN
TRE NORSE AERO
OGRES LENTEN
MADRONE LEGS
UBOAT SOSO SEE
SECTSECTSECTSECT
SAKE PRATE LANA
MISS ARMOR FRAU



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DOWN

- 1 Beta and gamma
- 11 Fee-law-lum
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- 28 Actor Nick from Omaha
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- 51 Celer to
- 53 Willing and able
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- 58 Hinds
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- 59 Residence created by M. Mitchell
- 60 Kind of sch.
- 63 Colony dweller

The
SOVIET
UNION
in 1990?
MOSCOW
JUNE 7-8,
1989

Please note
revised dates
for this major
conference

For full details,
please contact Jennifer Bielenberg
Conference Office,
International Herald Tribune,
63 Long Acre,
London WC2E 9JH
Telephone (44-1) 379 4302
Telex: 262009
Fax: (44-1) 240 2254

NYSE Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	112 1/4	112 1/8	112 1/4	+1/8
AT&T	54 1/2	54 1/4	54 1/2	+1/4
General Electric	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2	+1/4
Eastman Kodak	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/2	+1/4
Johnson & Johnson	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/2	+1/4
Merck	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/2	+1/4
Pfizer	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/2	+1/4
Novartis	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/2	+1/4
Schering	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/2	+1/4

Market Sales	
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	172,916,000
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	172,916,000
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	172,916,000
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	172,916,000
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	172,916,000
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	172,916,000
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	172,916,000
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	172,916,000
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	172,916,000
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	172,916,000

NYSE Index				
Composite	High	Low	Close	Chg.
NYSE	161.74	161.74	161.74	+0.75
NYSE	161.74	161.74	161.74	+0.75
NYSE	161.74	161.74	161.74	+0.75
NYSE	161.74	161.74	161.74	+0.75
NYSE	161.74	161.74	161.74	+0.75

Wednesday's NYSE Closing
Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diary	
Advanced	100.00
Advanced	100.00
Advanced	100.00
Advanced	100.00
Advanced	100.00
Advanced	100.00

NASDAQ Index	
Composite	100.00
Composite	100.00
Composite	100.00
Composite	100.00
Composite	100.00
Composite	100.00

AMEX Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	112 1/4	112 1/8	112 1/4	+1/8
AT&T	54 1/2	54 1/4	54 1/2	+1/4
General Electric	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2	+1/4
Eastman Kodak	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/2	+1/4
Johnson & Johnson	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/2	+1/4

Dow Jones Bond Averages	
Bonds	100.00
Utilities	100.00
Industrials	100.00

NYSE Diary	
Advanced	100.00
Advanced	100.00
Advanced	100.00
Advanced	100.00
Advanced	100.00
Advanced	100.00

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.	
NYSE	100.00
NYSE	100.00
NYSE	100.00
NYSE	100.00
NYSE	100.00
NYSE	100.00

Dow Jones Averages	
NYSE	100.00
NYSE	100.00
NYSE	100.00
NYSE	100.00
NYSE	100.00
NYSE	100.00

Standard & Poor's Index	
NYSE	100.00
NYSE	100.00
NYSE	100.00
NYSE	100.00
NYSE	100.00
NYSE	100.00

NASDAQ Diary	
Advanced	100.00
Advanced	100.00
Advanced	100.00
Advanced	100.00
Advanced	100.00
Advanced	100.00

AMEX Stock Index				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	
32.54	32.51	32.54	+0.03	

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Bonds Drag N.Y. Stocks Lower

NEW YORK — Prices were lower at the close of the New York Stock Exchange Wednesday in active trading as the market surrendered its earlier gains in reaction to weakness in bonds and worries about inflation.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which rose 8.03 points on Tuesday, fell 15.33, to close at 2,243.04.

Broader-market indicators also tumbled. The New York Stock Exchange index declined 0.75, to 161.74, and Standard & Poor's 500-stock index eased 1.75, to 287.11. The price of an average share lost 15 cents.

Declines led advances by about a 9-7 ratio. Big Board volume rose to 177.21 million shares, up from 147.43 million traded on Tuesday.

The market opened higher, with the Dow rising more than 13 points, but it began to pull back by mid-morning as news that personal income in January rose 1.8 percent, which was higher than expected, sent bond prices lower.

Michael Metz, market analyst with Oppenheimer & Co., said the market reacted negatively to the weakness in bonds, and the slide became more dramatic late in the session when computer sell programs began to kick in.

"People thought this week's rally was going to continue, but when it showed signs of weakening, everybody started to unload their stocks," he said.

The price of the key 30-year bond fell to 96 27/32 from 97 13/32 on Tuesday. At the Wednesday close, the yield rose to 9.19 percent from 9.13 percent.

"The bond market led stocks all the way," added Edward Shopkow, partner in charge of institutional equities at Mabon, Nugent & Co. "The stock market is still shaky. People are still afraid of what happened last Friday," he said, referring to a 43.92-point drop in the Dow.

First Bank System was the most active NYSE issue, dropping 1/4 to 20 1/2.

Hospital Corp. of America followed, rising 1/4 to 48 1/4. Church's Fried Chicken was third, rising 1/4 to 10 1/4.

AT&T fell 1/4 to 54 1/4. IBM slipped 1/4 to 112 1/4.

Among other blue chips, Coca-Cola rose 1/4 to 48, General Electric (ex-dividend) fell 1/4 to 45, General Motors fell 1/4 to 84 1/4, USX fell 1/4 to 31 and Eastman Kodak fell 1/4 to 45 1/4.

Allegheny Ludlum rose 1/4 to 36 1/4. The steel-leader maker said it expects to show a 27 percent gain in its first-quarter earnings from a year ago.

Other non-precious metals stocks also advanced. Arco rose 1/4 to 33 1/4 and Reynolds Metals rose 1/4 to 56 1/4.


Prices closed lower in subdued trading on the American Stock Exchange.

The American Stock Exchange index fell 0.29, to 322.18. The price of an average share lost 1 cent. Declines led advances by about an 8-5 ratio. Volume edged up to 9.17 million shares from 9.14 million traded on Tuesday.

Imperial Oil led the Amex issues, off 1/4 to 40 1/4.

Despite the weakness in other markets, the National Association of Securities Dealers composite index climbed 0.09, to close at 399.80.

PHILIPS HAS PUT A LITTLE ART IN ITS SCIENCE



The new Philips LCD Monitor. At the CeBIT in Hannover, March 8-15, 1989, Booth C06-D05, Hall 7. Or write for a brochure to Philips International, SFF-836, 5600 MD Eindhoven, The Netherlands.

THE LCD MONITOR FROM PHILIPS

PHILIPS				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	112 1/4	112 1/8	112 1/4	+1/8
AT&T	54 1/2	54 1/4	54 1/2	+1/4
General Electric	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2	+1/4
Eastman Kodak	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/2	+1/4
Johnson & Johnson	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/2	+1/4
Merck	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/2	+1/4
Pfizer	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/2	+1/4
Novartis	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/2	+1/4
Schering	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/2	+1/4

(Continued on next left-hand page)

APR 15 1989

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

Workers as Shareholders
And the Socialist Dream

By SHERRY BUCHANAN
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The socialist dream of workers becoming wealthy by owning the means of production is not happening the way some socialists thought it would, through state ownership, but through employee share-ownership plans. In Britain at least, such plans have been greatly encouraged by the Conservative government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

In the United States, 23 percent of the work force owns shares in the company. In Canada, the proportion is 25 percent; in Britain and Sweden, 20 percent; and in France, West Germany and Switzerland, an estimated 9 percent.

Share-ownership plans have been around for a while but, in the majority of cases in the past, employees made little money out of them. Now, because of the recent increase in employee buyouts, which often result in a dramatic rise in share price, some employee shareholders are making paper profits like never before. Inevitably this is changing the boss/employee relationship.

Two weeks ago, eight workers of Mid-Southern Water Co., a British water company, each made £100,000 (\$174,450) after a £58 million takeover by a French company, when the share price rose from 50 pence to £7. Of the 310 managers and employees, 150 have made £15,000 apiece, on paper.

More dramatic, and something of a cause célèbre in Britain, 40 employees at NCF, formerly National Freight Co., the British transportation company, made £250,000 each following the Feb. 6 listing of the company on the London Stock Exchange, valued at £890 million. An estimated 19 employees are millionaires.

Companies introduce employee share programs in part to increase worker motivation by giving them a stake in the business. Proponents of the plans argue that share ownership encourages employees to produce more.

A N INSTITUTE of Personnel Management study in 1987, comparing 100 British companies with stock ownership plans to 100 companies without between 1978 and 1985, found that such companies performed better on all main yardsticks.

"There's a better atmosphere at work since people have been able to own shares in the company," said James Grood, supervisor for Lynx, the delivery network company in London and a subsidiary of NCF. "It's easier, because now the drivers are working for themselves."

But companies whose employees become substantial shareholders, and therefore have more leverage, also have to be prepared for a more open style of management.

For employees to stay motivated, they must hold onto their shares and not cash them in for, say, a vacation. Evidence to date shows that the majority of employees do retain their shares, either because they hope they will make more money or because they view their holding as a long-term investment.

According to a survey of employee share plans by Copeman Paterson Ltd., a British consulting firm, only 10 percent of employees sell their shares in the 12 months following the two-year retention period prescribed by British law. Even after five years, when shares are no longer subject to capital-gains tax, only 20 percent sold.

The picture does change when there is a dramatic rise in share prices; as many as 40 percent of employees will then cash in.

Companies that want to motivate their work force may, in future, have to come to terms with giving up some of the control over employees they now take for granted.

Proponents argue that ownership encourages production.

Moscow Center's Red Carpet Wears Thin

By Michael Parks
Los Angeles Times Service

MOSCOW — When it was opened a decade ago, Moscow's International Trade Center was meant to be a focal point for Soviet foreign trade and a showcase for the country's economic cooperation with the West.

Today, the center's general director complains that he cannot even replace a broken chair because the government takes all his profit, leaving him the equivalent of \$16 a day to maintain the \$100 million complex.

One result is that Western business executives are concerned about what will happen to the enterprises they are considering establishing with Soviet partners.

Fyodor K. Kryuchko, the center's director for the past three years, lists the problems: broken elevators, dirty ceilings, faulty air conditioning, restaurants without enough chairs for their patrons, a telephone system on the

verge of collapse. Complaints are multiplying from executives for whom the center was to be the headquarters of their companies' expansion into the Soviet Union.

For the money they pay in rent, "they expect and are entitled to the same standards of service as they would get at home," Mr. Kryuchko said in an interview with the government newspaper, Izvestia. "We are quite aware of this, but there is nothing we can do."

Although the center had an income of more than \$63 million last year, 45 percent up from four years earlier, Mr. Kryuchko said that its request for \$6.7 million for urgent repairs was slashed to a tenth of that.

Built on the bank of the Moscow River in the 1970s by a consortium organized by Armand Hammer, chairman of Occidental Petroleum Corp., the center was to provide much-needed office space, housing, conference facilities and hotel rooms for Western

executives and thus help the Soviet Union increase its trade.

Instead, it became a cash cow for the Soviet government, bringing in millions of dollars in scarce hard currency, with most operating costs paid in rubles and, according to Mr. Kryuchko, virtually no money reinvested.

The center's management had hoped that recent decisions encouraging entrepreneurship and foreign trade would apply to it and that it then would be able to use some of its revenue for renovation, Mr. Kryuchko said.

"As a general director, I have the right to spend 10 rubles (\$16.30) a day in cash for the center, but it is practically impossible to buy anything today without cash," he said. "To rent a chair to a client, that is 5 rubles a day, and four days' rental pays for a chair. But I have been here for three years, and we have not managed to buy a single chair."



The Moscow International Trade Center: No cash for repairs.

TexEast Selling Oil Assets

Enterprise Buying For \$1.4 Billion

Reuters

LONDON — Enterprise Oil PLC, in a purchase that will transform it into a major multinational oil company, is buying the exploration and production interests of Texas Eastern Corp. for \$1.4 billion, Enterprise said Wednesday.

But at the same time, a leading stockholder in Enterprise, Imperial Chemical Industries PLC, took action that could eventually compromise Enterprise's independence, saying it would no longer abide by an agreement limiting its sales of the oil company's stock.

Enterprise's stock initially fell 20 pence (34.9 cents) to 504 pence per share after the announcement of the Texas Eastern acquisition. But later, amid takeover talk focusing on the ICI move, the shares recovered to trade 26 pence up at 551 pence.

The sale of Texas Eastern assets had been expected since last week, when the Houston-based natural-gas transmission company agreed to be acquired by Panhandle Eastern for \$3.2 billion. Panhandle said it would divest Texas Eastern's nonpipeline assets to pay down debt incurred in the purchase.

Enterprise announced a rights issue to raise about \$570 million to help finance the acquisition.

France's state oil company, Société Nationale Elf Aquitaine, which holds a 25.2 percent stake in Enterprise, had discussions with Enterprise on Wednesday morning after the deal was announced.

"They have been encouraging to me in their remarks about supporting it and taking up their rights," said Graham Fearn, the chief executive of Enterprise, about Elf.

Analysts said they expected Elf to be happy with the price of the deal, which was at the lower end of estimates on what the assets might fetch.

Last December, Elf agreed not to launch a full bid for Enterprise for 12 months, unless its stake in the

See OIL, Page 11

Smokeless Cigarette Is Snuffed Out

Reynolds Halts Marketing of its Controversial Product

By James Hirsch
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. announced Tuesday that it had halted test marketing of its "smokeless" cigarette, a product that cost an estimated \$500 million to develop and that generated a storm of protest from health groups.

The cigarette, Premier, was introduced in Arizona and eastern Missouri in October. Analysts said Reynolds discontinued the cigarette because consumers had decisively rejected it.

"This product was doomed from the start because of unacceptable taste and unacceptable smell," said Emanuel Goldman, an analyst with PaineWebber Inc. in San Francisco. "In addition to that, you needed a blowtorch to light it."

The decision marks the first major marketing move by R.J. Reynolds since its takeover of R.J.R. Nabisco Inc., which owns Reynolds Tobacco. The investment firm completed its \$24.88 billion acquisition of R.J.R. Nabisco in February.

Reynolds denied that the company's new ownership, the debt incurred in the takeover or changes in management were factors in the decision, and analysts concurred.

Since the takeover, "there has obviously been more focus on cash flow, but test-market results were so bad it didn't matter who owned the company," said Lawrence Adelman, an analyst with Dean Witter Reynolds Inc. "The previous R.J.R. management might have been more committed to the product, and tried to modify it in some way, but that's unlikely."

The decision is a huge setback for Reynolds Tobacco, which controls one-third of the domestic cigarette market with major brands like Winston, Salem, Camel and Vantage. Sales of all cigarettes have been declining about 1.8 percent a year in the United States since 1982. Reynolds had hoped that Premier would revive cigarette sales by providing smokers with "cleaner enjoyment" while not antagonizing nonsmokers because it generated less smoke than other cigarettes.



Premier, the smokeless cigarette devised by R.J. Reynolds Tobacco, got negative reviews from consumers. The company said Tuesday that it would end test marketing of the product.

The company never said Premier was safer.

"We do not consider this to be a failure," said Betsy J. Anness, a spokeswoman for Reynolds. She said the test marketing showed that smokers were interested in the concept of a smokeless cigarette but that improvements were needed in taste and aroma.

She also said the company did not plan to reintroduce Premier, although it would continue to work on a smokeless cigarette. Premier is the size and shape of a conventional cigarette. At the burning end, however, a small piece of charcoal-like carbon is at one end that ignites and burns. The smoker, by inhaling, draws the hot air from the burning piece of carbon over rolled tobacco and an aluminum "flavor capsule" embedded in the tobacco, which contains nicotine and flavorings.

Premier's quick demise was the result of a product that simply did not work. Store owners in Tucson, Arizona, Phoenix and St. Louis reported sales to nonexistent sales, and smokers complained that the cigarette had an unpleasant smell, lacked flavor, did not burn like a normal cigarette and was too hot to handle. "It tastes like burning plastic," said Jan Trulock, a smoker in Tucson, in an October interview. Analysts said Reynolds had spent \$200 million to develop and manufacture Premier, and \$125 million on advertising to introduce it. In addition, there were unspecified marketing and distribution costs.

Currency Rates

Cross Rates	U.S.	DM	FF	Yen	Sfr	Mar. 1
Amsterdam	2.075	2.075	1.785	1.637	1.321	1.423
Bremen	2.075	2.075	1.785	1.637	1.321	1.423
Frankfurt	2.075	2.075	1.785	1.637	1.321	1.423
London	1.785	1.785	1.785	1.637	1.321	1.423
Paris	1.785	1.785	1.785	1.637	1.321	1.423
Stockholm	1.785	1.785	1.785	1.637	1.321	1.423
Switzerland	1.785	1.785	1.785	1.637	1.321	1.423
West Germany	1.785	1.785	1.785	1.637	1.321	1.423
Yen	1.637	1.637	1.637	1.637	1.321	1.423
Yen	1.637	1.637	1.637	1.637	1.321	1.423
Yen	1.637	1.637	1.637	1.637	1.321	1.423

Changes in London, Tokyo and Zurich, based on other sources. New York closing rates. A: Commercial rates; B: To buy one pound; C: To buy one dollar; D: Units of 100; N.Y.C. not quoted; N.A.: not available.

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per \$	Per \$	Per \$	Per \$	Per \$	Per \$
Australian	1.473	1.473	1.473	1.473	1.473	1.473
Belgian	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234
British	1.785	1.785	1.785	1.785	1.785	1.785
Canadian	1.321	1.321	1.321	1.321	1.321	1.321
French	1.785	1.785	1.785	1.785	1.785	1.785
German	1.785	1.785	1.785	1.785	1.785	1.785
Italian	1.785	1.785	1.785	1.785	1.785	1.785
Japanese	1.637	1.637	1.637	1.637	1.637	1.637
Swiss	1.321	1.321	1.321	1.321	1.321	1.321
Yen	1.637	1.637	1.637	1.637	1.637	1.637

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	120-day	150-day	180-day
Australian	1.473	1.473	1.473	1.473	1.473	1.473
Belgian	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234
British	1.785	1.785	1.785	1.785	1.785	1.785
Canadian	1.321	1.321	1.321	1.321	1.321	1.321
French	1.785	1.785	1.785	1.785	1.785	1.785
German	1.785	1.785	1.785	1.785	1.785	1.785
Italian	1.785	1.785	1.785	1.785	1.785	1.785
Japanese	1.637	1.637	1.637	1.637	1.637	1.637
Swiss	1.321	1.321	1.321	1.321	1.321	1.321
Yen	1.637	1.637	1.637	1.637	1.637	1.637

Sources: Reuters, Deutsche Bank, Citicorp, J.P. Morgan, etc.

Interest Rates

Eurocurrency Deposits	Mar. 1
1 month	10.00%
3 months	10.00%
6 months	10.00%
1 year	10.00%

Sources: Reuters, Deutsche Bank, Citicorp, J.P. Morgan, etc.

Key Money Rates Mar. 1

Currency	Rate
Australian	1.473
Belgian	1.234
British	1.785
Canadian	1.321
French	1.785
German	1.785
Italian	1.785
Japanese	1.637
Swiss	1.321
Yen	1.637

Sources: Reuters, Deutsche Bank, Citicorp, J.P. Morgan, etc.

Asian Dollar Deposits Mar. 1

Currency	Rate
Australian	1.473
Belgian	1.234
British	1.785
Canadian	1.321
French	1.785
German	1.785
Italian	1.785
Japanese	1.637
Swiss	1.321
Yen	1.637

Sources: Reuters, Deutsche Bank, Citicorp, J.P. Morgan, etc.

U.S. Money Market Funds Mar. 1

Fund	Assets
Mutual Shares	1.473
Money Funds	1.234
Fixed Income	1.785
Equity Funds	1.321
International	1.785
Global	1.785
Commodities	1.637
Art	1.637
Real Estate	1.637
Other	1.637

Sources: Reuters, Deutsche Bank, Citicorp, J.P. Morgan, etc.

Gold

Gold	Price
Spot	1.473
1 month	1.234
3 months	1.785
6 months	1.321
1 year	1.785
2 years	1.785
3 years	1.637
4 years	1.637
5 years	1.637
10 years	1.637

Sources: Reuters, Deutsche Bank, Citicorp, J.P. Morgan, etc.

Philippines Back on Growth Track

But Questions Remain About Durability of the Recovery

By Seth Mydans
New York Times Service

MANILA — In Baguio, 18 restaurants opened last December and the Philippine provincial city experienced its first downtown traffic jams. In Cebu, real estate is at such a premium that the city sold its 108-acre (43.7-hectare) golf course to the country's leading land developer.

In Manila, construction workers are clamoring over the iron skeletons of half-completed buildings abandoned five years ago. Sales of San Miguel beer, the leading Philippine brew, have risen 30 percent in each of the past two years.

In each of the three years that Corason C. Aquino has been president, the Philippine economy has grown. Last year it expanded by an estimated 6.7 percent.

There are questions about how strong the recovery has been. Some say it is just taking up the slack left over from the final years of the administration of former president Ferdinand E. Marcos, when capital fled overseas and the economy shrank. Others question how long it can be sustained in a country that has limited infrastructure, resources and trained manpower.

But for now, there is some optimism. Foreign and domestic investment are up, and in the past six months there have been signs that the economy has moved from consumption-led growth to more firmly based investment-led growth.

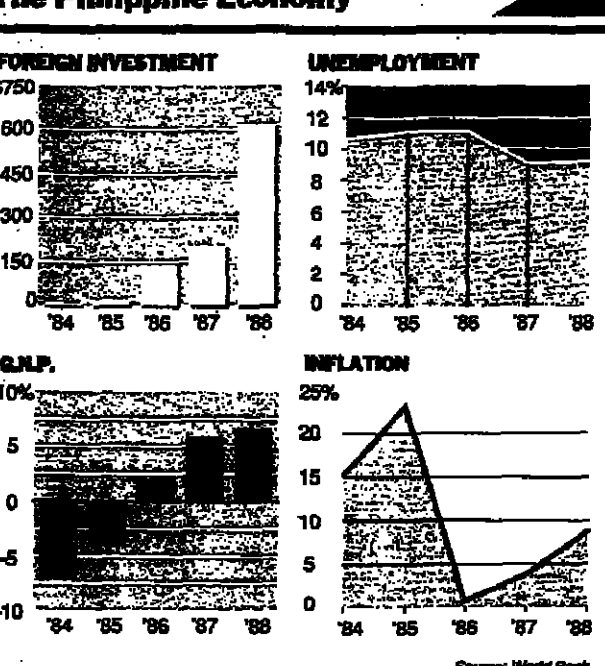
In addition, increased consumption of laundry soap, soft drinks and cheap canned fish indicate the recovery may be reaching the impoverished, though no one is suggesting there has been a significant dent in helping alleviate the country's deep and chronic poverty.

"The growth has been very good, very impressive," said Prabhakar Narvekar, director of the Asian department of the International Monetary Fund, after a meeting with Mrs. Aquino this month.



Manila street scene: There are signs that the economic recovery is reaching all income levels, though poverty remains entrenched.

The Philippine Economy



"Employment has increased. I think, inflation is well under control, the balance of payments is under control, exports are doing well," he said. "These are all areas under control."

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SOYBEAN OIL (CBT)							
60,000 lbs.-dollars per 100 lbs.							
33.60	20.85	Mar	23.00	23.05	22.75	22.80	—
33.00	21.54	May	23.57	23.63	23.31	23.33	—
32.50	22.08	Jul	24.15	24.20	23.90	23.90	—
32.05	22.30	Aug	24.40	24.47	24.10	24.10	—

132.00	129.75	Mar	134.30
		May	134.30
		Jul	
Est. Sales	1,500	Prev. Sales	1,563
Prev. Day Open Int.	7.056 off 2%		

008580	007690	See	008030	008030	008030	008030
008580	007725	Doc	008188	008188	008188	008188
008580	008330	Mar				
Est. Sales			Prev Sales 24.30			
Prev. Day Open Int.			50.738 off 1.320			
SWISS FRANC (IAMB)						
Sample on 0001						

	A Dollr	77	r	r	r	r	r	1
80.23	78	r	r	r	r	r	0.82	
80.23	79	r	r	r	0.31	r		
80.23	80	r	1.57	r	0.69	1.70	2	
80.23	81	0.36	r	r	r	r		
90.23	82	0.23	r	1.00	1.96	r		

150.25	115.50	Mar	144.00	144.00	142.50	143.75
144.75	114.00	Jun	144.00	144.50	142.80	143.75
143.00	116.00	Sep	141.50	141.50	141.25	141.15
140.75	120.50	Dec	139.00	139.00	139.00	138.65
138.00	123.00	Mar	137.75	137.75	137.75	136.15

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 1993
Prev. Day Open Int. 6.964 up 209

Stock Indexes

62.50 Swiss Franc-European style.			
63.65	63	0.94	r
63.65	64	0.37	r
Total call vol.	27,395		Call open int. 234.4
Total put vol.	23,809		Put open int. 353.7
r—Not traded. s—No option offered.			
Last is premium (purchase price).			

91-8	75	Jun	88-13	88-13	87-18	87-21
91-5	79-1	Sep	87-21	87-21	87-14	87-21
91-2	80	Dec	87-15	87-15	87-9	87-15
90-15	79-21	Mar				87-4
90-28	82-18	Jun	87-17	87-21	86-37	87-12
90-5	87-6	Sep				86-26
Est. Sales		Priv. Sales 321,818				

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U.S. Dollars per metric ton							2%	
Mar	254.00	254.20	261.00	253.00	260.00	260.60	273	2%
Aug	255.80	256.00	260.00	255.00	260.00	260.20	275	2%
Oct	252.60	252.80	254.20	251.20	256.20	256.60	280	2%
Dec	248.00	253.00	252.00	252.00	252.20	253.80	285	2%
Mar	248.00	249.00	N.T.	N.T.	248.00	251.2	290	2%
May	245.40	247.00	N.T.	N.T.	246.00	249.2	295	2%
							Cats: total	

5 1/2	—	4 1/4	5 1/4	—	Steel turners, iron
5 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/4	11 1/2	10 1/2	Steel (scrap), iron
7 1/2	—	12	12 1/2	14 1/2	Tin, lb
2 1/4	4 1/4	10	17	—	Zinc, lb
1 1/4	—	—	20 1/2	20 1/2	Source, 4 P
1	1 1/4	—	—	—	

SEE 108466; partial open list, 3-9-89

Declines 1.4%
Recup.



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(3) 201

Falling Pound Pushes Dollar and Mark Higher

PRICES: *Economic*

After the Federal Reserve Board

West German banks, however, indicated they thought the Bundesbank would boost rates. On Wednesday, they borrowed 17.9 billion DM at the emergency Lombard rate, up from 5.9 billion on Tuesday and 9.1 billion on Monday. The Lombard rate is charged on very short-term borrowings collateralized by securities.

They also cited renewed concern over a stock and bribery scandal, which has tainted the ruling Liberal Democratic Party in Japan as another factor undermining the yen.

(Reuters, AP)

Mr. Orefice says no. For one thing, many chemicals are no longer in short supply, as they used to be. Also, Dow is not facing wage or other cost pressures.

RATES: *Echoir*

General Electric Co., for example, manufactures refrigerators with steel, copper, aluminum and plastics, and it ships them in boxes made with linerboard. But a GE move to increase the prices of its

"You can absorb increases up to a point and then you can't do it any more," said Craig Howell, an economist at the Bureau of Labor Statistics, which puts out data on consumer and producer prices. "I don't think the price pass-through is over, but how much longer it will go on is hard to know."

While some economists argue that current West German inflation does not justify a further move by the Bundesbank, market ana-

Those economists who believe the Bundesbank worries too much point out that the January figure was an "aberration," inflated by new consumer taxes, a relatively weak mark and commodity price increases that have since leveled

With concern about inflation rising throughout Western Europe, the same applies to other central banks. "The central banks really have to prove their anti-inflationary credibility, so they risk tightening policy a little too much," said Mr. Potts.

1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1971).

[illegible]

SPORTS

At Syracuse, 2 Records Fall in 2:44

Senior Is School's Top Scorer and NCAA's Best Passer

SYRACUSE, N.Y. — In a 2:44 span Tuesday night, Sherman Douglas became the highest scorer at Syracuse and the best passer in the history of the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

Douglas scored 22 points and had 11 assists to lead sixth-ranked Syracuse to an 88-72 victory over Connecticut in the Big East, the evening's only game involving a top-20 ranked team. He set the school scoring record with a dunk that gave Syracuse a 58-40 lead with 11:57 left.

The 6-foot (1.8-meter) senior brought his career point total to 1,889, breaking a 23-year school record set by Dave Bing. Both Douglas and Bing also played for Springarn High School in Washington, D.C.

Douglas brought the crowd back to its feet 2:44 later when he fed Billy Owens for a dunk to give Syracuse a 64-44 lead and set the assist record.

The Syracuse captain now has 897 assists, an NCAA record surpassing the 894 by Andre LaFleur of Northeastern from 1983 to 1987.

"He has a big heart, and that's what makes Sherman what he is," said Jim Boehm, the coach of Syracuse. "He's been given an opportunity, and he has taken advantage of it."

Douglas paced the Orangemen, 24-5 overall and 9-5 in the league, to a 40-27 halftime lead. Connecticut, 15-10 and 6-9, was never closer than 10 points in the second half.

"I just wanted to get it out of the way," Douglas said of the records. "I think the assists (record) will mean more, because that's what I'm here for — to run the team and distribute the ball."

Derrick Coleman added 21 points and 10 rebounds for Syracuse.

Cliff Robinson scored 29 points for Connecticut before fouling out with 3:28 remaining.



Sherman Douglas

Abdul-Jabbar Is Convicted Of Assault on Italian Tourist

The Associated Press

PHOENIX — Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, the Los Angeles Lakers center, could be sentenced to up to 10 months in jail on misdemeanor convictions stemming from a shooting incident involving an Italian tourist at a shopping mall.

Judge John L. Wieth of Phoenix Municipal Court convicted Abdul-Jabbar, 41, on Tuesday and scheduled sentencing on the assault and criminal damage convictions for March 29.

Abdul-Jabbar also could be fined up to \$1,750 and placed on five years' probation, but Wieth does not have to impose all or any of the penalties, said Charlotte Berry, a city staff attorney assigned to Municipal Court.

Abdul-Jabbar had waived his right to a jury trial and was not present in court Tuesday when Wieth held a three-minute hearing to receive evidence. The evidence included a police report, a signed

statement by Abdul-Jabbar and a videotape shot by the tourist.

The National Basketball Association's all-time leading scorer in his 20th year with the Lakers, Abdul-Jabbar has announced his planned retirement at season's end.

The charges stemmed from an April 21 run-in between a tourist, Fernando Nicolai, 40, of Rome, and Abdul-Jabbar at a Phoenix shopping mall.

According to police records, Nicolai was following Abdul-Jabbar with a video camera when Abdul-Jabbar turned on the tourist and stiff-armed the camera. Nicolai, who has filed a civil suit over the incident, claimed he suffered a bruised eye and a scratched ear from the shove by the athlete, who is 7-foot-2 (2.2 meters) and weighs 267 pounds (121 kilograms).

The police report also said that the eyeglasses and lens of Nicolai's camera were broken.

Track Official Says Blood Tests Could Come Soon

Reuters

BUDAPEST — Plans to introduce blood testing in athletics could be launched within three months, a top international athletics medical official, Arne Ljungqvist, said Wednesday.

Ljungqvist, medical commission chairman of the International Amateur Athletic Federation (IAAF), said the federation would implement compulsory testing to combat blood doping if it considered tests introduced at the recent Nordic skiing world championships in Lahiti, Finland, successful.

He said officials awaited a report.

In Finland, Evva Karjalainen, a spokeswoman for the Nordic championships, said Wednesday that the blood tests had uncovered no trace of cheating.

Competitors were required for the first time at a major championship to give blood samples, as well as the normal urine samples.

Johnson Knowingly Took Banned Drug, His Coach Testifies at Inquiry in Canada

Steroids Use Is Traced Back to 1981

The Associated Press

TORONTO — Ben Johnson, the disqualified Olympic sprint champion, knowingly took banned steroids and has since 1981, his coach testified Wednesday at a federal inquiry into Canada's greatest sports scandal.

The coach, Charlie Francis, said he helped set up a steroid program for Johnson and others.

Asked if he believed Johnson and other runners in his track club had followed through with the program, Francis replied:

"Yes, I believe they had taken them and taken them as directed."

Johnson, 27, has consistently denied that he knowingly took the steroids found in his urine sample after he won the 100-meter dash in Seoul.

Francis said five of his track stars, including Johnson and sprinter Angela Issajenko, used the banned substances. He also suggested — without naming her — that Florence Griffith Joyner of the United States, a triple gold medalist in Seoul, has used the muscle-building drugs.

The other steroid users on his track team, Francis said, were Desai Williams, Tony Sharpe and Molly Killingbeck.

Francis, testifying for the second day at the inquiry, said he began working with Issajenko on a steroid program in 1979 after examining international competition.

"Every parameter indicated I couldn't find a single case where it appeared performance-enhancing drugs were not being used," he said.

Francis said the rate at which records fell would be unimaginable without steroids.

Using a graph in the packed hearing room, Francis cited the rapid improvement in the women's 100-meter record over the past 10 years and described it as "a monumental blip" from what could be expected.

"You would have to wait another 50 years to get this improvement," he said, noting the rise to Griffith Joyner's world-record 10.49 last year.

Francis never mentioned Griffith Joyner by name and stopped just short of tracing the improve-

ment to steroid use, saying he doesn't believe "you can discuss the likelihood of who is clean and who is not."

However, he said, "This girl would beat the great Jesse Owens by 4 feet."

Griffith Joyner retired from running last Saturday, saying she wanted to act and write. She has said several times that she would submit to drug tests any time, even daily, to prove she was steroid-free.

Francis said Issajenko's steroid program first was prescribed by a Toronto physician but later the substance was obtained from a former shot putter in Canada.

Francis also said steroids "are not a short cut" but the reason athletes are able to work as hard as they do.

He said athletes say they don't use them because they are illegal.

Francis said the Canadian athletes, many from economically strapped West Indian immigrant families, were not tennis players or swimmers with generally easy access to financial resources.

"They're not from the wealthier segment of society," Francis said.

He recalled finding out on one early road trip that Johnson and his brother Eddie were sharing a \$6 food budget for three days.

"I spent about 50 percent of my time scrounging for contracts or support," Francis said, "and 50 percent of my time coaching."

He said he often dipped into his own pocket to buy food for the athletes. He also used his own money to help fund warm-weather training camps for his athletes.

The Canadian sprint coach since 1981, Francis has been suspended by national and provincial track and field associations since the Olympics.

Ontario Associate Chief Justice Charles Dubin was appointed by the federal government to investigate drug abuse in Canadian amateur athletics after Johnson tested positive for the anabolic steroid stanozolol in Seoul.

The gold medal Johnson won for the world-record, 9.79 second, 100-meter victory last Sept. 24 was awarded to his rival, American Carl Lewis.

SIDELINES

Gilbert Fills In, Upsetting Edberg

DALLAS (AP) — Brad Gilbert, who hadn't planned on taking part in the WCT Finals and wanted to take some time to rest and watch pro basketball, was one of two upset winners in the quarterfinals.

Gilbert, an 11th-hour replacement for the tournament favorite, Boris Becker, upset a rusty Stefan Edberg, 7-6 (7-3), 6-1, 6-3, in Tuesday's quarterfinals of the WCT Finals. WCT officials had called Gilbert at his Oakland, California, home Monday night when Jimmy Connors, the first alternate, failed to arrive in Dallas.

Michael Penford, at No. 19 the lowest-ranked player in the eight-man field, registered the evening's second upset when he overcame his fellow Swede, Mats Wilander, 2-6, 6-1, 3-6, 6-2, 6-3, in another quarterfinal match. Penford will meet Gilbert on Thursday in a semifinal match.

U.S. Customs

Seizes Steroids

Worth \$500,000

EL SEGUNDO, California (UPI) — Several shipments of steroids from Brazil, worth more than \$500,000, have been confiscated and an employee of an air courier company arrested in the largest such case in Los Angeles. U.S. Customs authorities said Tuesday.

Lowell Coble, 49, an Emery Air Freight employee from Venice, California, was taken into custody Saturday by Customs agents and members of a multi-agency police investigative team, said Quintin Villanueva, the Pacific regional Customs commissioner.

Coble's arrest and the seizure of more than 130,000 doses of steroids, the synthetic hormones that induce a build-up of muscle, came after a Customs inspector became suspicious of a package shipped from Sao Paulo, Villanueva said.

For the Record

At least 26 soccer fans were arrested in Bolton, England, Wednesday in an investigation into crowd violence. After months of work the police raided homes of fans of the Bolton Wanderers and made the arrests "in connection with alleged offenses of riot, violent disorder and serious wounding," a spokesman said. (AP)



Coach Charlie Francis is sworn in before testimony.

PGA Bans Square Grooves

New York Times Service

CORAL SPRINGS, Florida — Saying that the use of square or "U" grooves in golf irons "has changed the nature of the game," the PGA Tour Policy Board has declared clubs with square grooves illegal for use in PGA Tour events starting Jan. 1, 1990.

The board said Tuesday that competitors in a tour event will have to use clubs with traditional "V" grooves on the club head.

This rule will have no bearing on the three major championships held in the United States — the Masters, the United States Open and the PGA Championship — or any foreign tournaments. Those events are conducted by other golf organizations.

The square grooves, about five years old, have been credited with giving the best golfers in the world the ability to stop balls on greens and even back them up after making lengthy shots from wet rough.

Such control of balls was not possible with the traditional "V" grooves.

BOOKS

INTELLECTUALS

By Paul Johnson. 385 pages. \$22.50. Harper & Row, Publishers Inc., 10 East 53d Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

"I HEARD a definition of an intellectual," said President Dwight D. Eisenhower once, "that I thought was very interesting: a man who takes more words than are necessary to tell more than he knows."

It's not an unpopular definition. In addition to all the usual sorts of human frailties, intellectuals are routinely thought to suffer from hubris, arrogance and elitism; they are accused of overemphasizing reason, undervaluing sentiment, of using fancy words to dress up subjective thoughts.

Even intellectuals themselves have looked askance at the rarefied life of the mind. As T.S. Eliot pointed out, "intellectual ability without the more human attributes is admirable only in the same way as the brilliance of a child chess prodigy."

In his 1964 Pulitzer Prize-winning book, "Anti-Intellectualism in American Life," (Alfred A. Knopf), the historian Richard Hofstadter observed that the McCarthyism of the '50s helped focus

considerable suspicion on intellectuals. And while he contends that "the rise of the secular intellectual has been a key factor in shaping the modern world," Paul Johnson argues in his new book "Intellectuals" that a belief now "seems to be spreading that intellectuals are no wiser as mentors, or worthier as exemplars, than the witch doctors or priests of old." As he sees it, "one of the principal lessons of our tragic century" is "beware intellectuals."

In the case of Hofstadter's book, an examination of anti-intellectualism in our practical-minded nation opened out into a fascinating social and cultural history.

In contrast, Johnson's study simply devolves into a shrill diatribe against thinkers who presume "to give advice to humanity on how to conduct its affairs." Surprisingly, few of the virtues that distinguished Johnson's last two books ("A History of the Jews" and "Modern Times") are on display in this volume.

Though Johnson hasn't forgotten how to compress huge masses of information (gathered almost entirely from secondary sources) into tidy paragraphs, he has somehow managed to misplace both his analytic gifts and his sensitivity.

The lively prose of his earlier books has given way, in places, to the sort of portentous writing found in romance novels ("she had seen the underside of the intellectual life," he writes of Mary Shelley, "and had felt the power of ideas to hurt"); and the overly broad generalizations that cropped up in his previous

books have proliferated alarmingly in this volume.

In Johnson's opinion, intellectuals tend to pursue "abstract ideas at the expense of people," and they possess such common characteristics as "a striking talent for self-publicity," an "adamantine selfishness," a propensity to quarrel with colleagues and friends and a special talent for lying.

"One thing which emerges strongly from any case-by-case study of intellectuals is their scant regard for veracity," he writes. "Anxious as they are to promote the redeeming, transcending Truth, the establishment of which they see as their mission on behalf of humanity, they have not much patience with the mundane, everyday truths represented by objective facts which get in the way of their arguments. These awkward, minor truths get brushed aside, doctored, reversed or are even deliberately suppressed. The outstanding example of this tendency is Marx. But all those we have looked at suffered from it to some extent, the only exception being Edmund Wilson, who perhaps was not a true intellectual at all."

In the end, the reader can only conclude that Johnson has focused on the peculiarities of various intellectuals in lieu of the more difficult task of rigorously re-examining their ideas. It's an approach that undermines not their credibility, but his own.

Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

IN club duplicate games, there is a tendency for the better players to win regularly. One solution that should be adopted more often is to handicap the players, as is customary in golf. The Manhattan Club in New York stages a weekly handicap duplicate in which the diamond deal was played. North-South found the right moment for the Moyseyan 4-3 fit. Four spades was appropriate because the suit was strong, the heart weakness ruled out no-trump and the third-round heart ruff would come in the hand with three trumps. The defense played three rounds of hearts, forcing the dummy to ruff. The declarer, John Beshara of Manhattan, had various tempting lines of play at his disposal. He chose to cash the diamond ace, collecting the king, and continued with a diamond. It would not have helped East to ruff, for South would have been in control after a trump return, allowing the diamonds to be used, or a club return, allowing an effective club in the dummy. East, therefore, discarded and when West won with the queen he led a club, removing dummy's entry. South now led the diamond king from the dummy, and East had no way out. If he did not ruff South would throw the club ten and draw trumps. If he did ruff South would overruff, ruff the club ten in the dummy and draw trumps. Beshara's skillful play was a mixed blessing. It had been anticipated by the organizers, who had handicapped him enough to deprive him of victory at the end of the evening.

NORTH (D)			
♠ 102			
♦ A1086532			
♥ A			
EAST			
♠ 8753			
♦ A			
♥ K			
♣ J87543			
SOUTH			
♠ AKJ9			
♦ J73			
♥ J8			
♣ AKQ106			
West and South were vulnerable			
The bidding:			
North	East	South	West
3♠	Pass	3♠	2♠
3♠	Pass	3♠	Pass
4♠	Pass	Pass	Pass
West led the heart king.			

PEANUTS



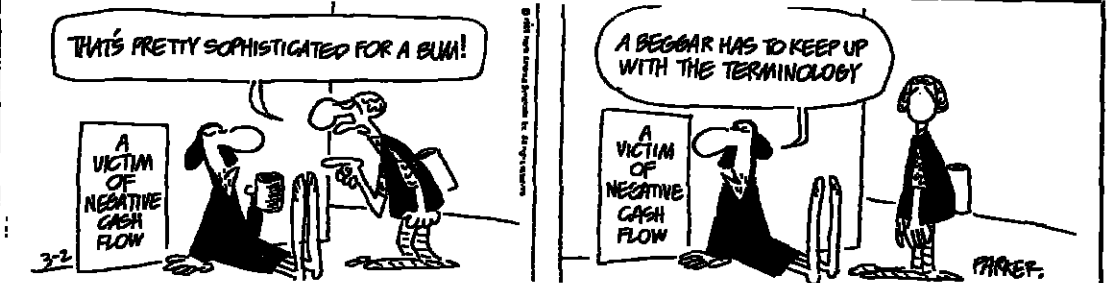
BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



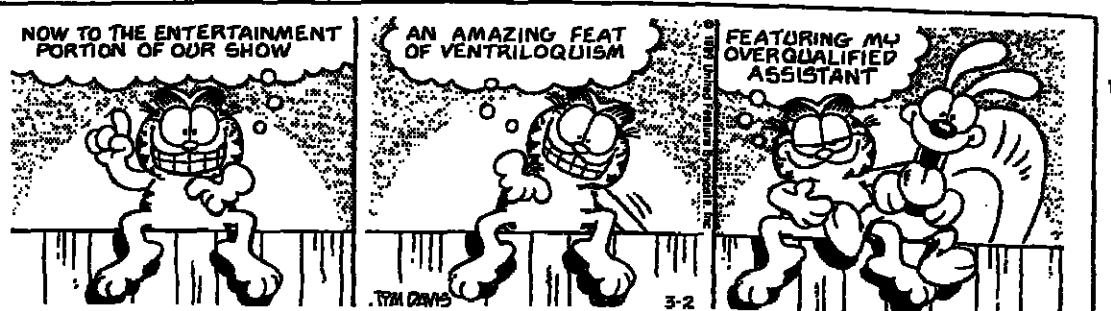
WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



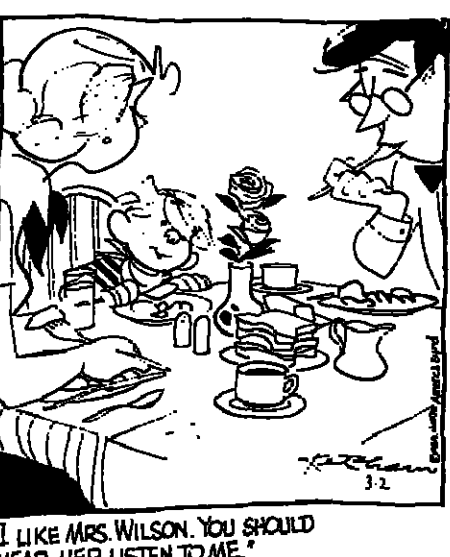
GARFIELD



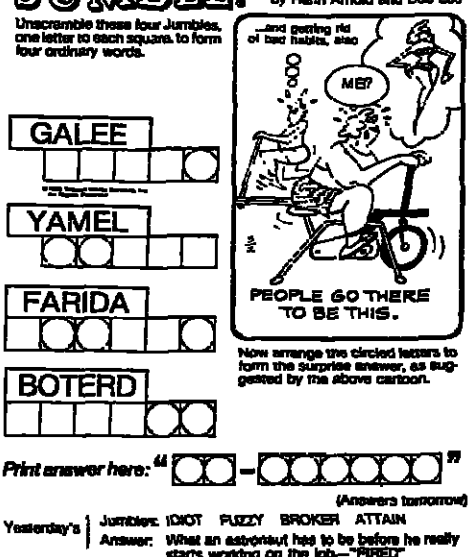
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DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE



BLONDIE



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